ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE MINE INSPECTOR FOR ALLEGANY AND GARRETT COUNTIES, MD., TO HIS EXCELLENCY

GOVERNOR AUSTIN L. CROTHERS

From May 1st, 1910, to May 1st, 1911.

JOHN H. DONAHUE,

Inspector.

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1911

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CUMBERLAND, MD.

JOHN H. DONAHUE,
Inspector.

Letter of Transmittal.

Frostburg, Maryland, May 1, 1911

To His Excellency AUSTIN L. CROTHERS,
Governor of Maryland.

Sir:—In compliance with the requirements of Chapter 124, of the Acts of the General Assembly of 1902, relating to Mines and Mining, I have the honor to submit herewith my third annual report.

JOHN H. DONAHUE,
Inspector.

INTRODUCTION.

The coal mines of Maryland, as already shown, are confined to the two western counties of the State, Allegany and Garrett, and occurs in five cynclinal troughs, the most important of which lies on a narrow strip of territory on either side of the valley of George's Creek, known as the George's Creek coal basin.

Second in importance to the George's Creek Valley, as a coal mining region, is the southwestern extension of the George's Creek basin, along the North branch of the Potomac river, on the border line of the State of Maryland and West Virginia. The mines are located in Garrett county and are known as the "North Potomac Basin."

The year 1910, while showing no phenomenal or unprecedented features, was on the whole, or at least for the miners, a much more prosperous one than the one preceding it. The total production of coal mined for the year was 4,716,382 long tons, showing an increase of 677,096 tons over the year 1909, and an aggregate production of 798 tons for each employee in and outside of the mine.

The production by counties for the year 1910 was: Allegany county, 3,814,510 tons, mined by pick, and 124,399 tons by machines, making a total of 3,938,909 tons of coal, and increasing the production 423,627 tons over the year 1909. Garrett county produced 777,473 tons by pick, and giving a large increase of 253,369 tons over 1909.

Allegany county employed 3726 miners, 371 drivers, 390 inside labor, 555 outside laborers, making a total of 5042 men employed. An increase of 157 men over the year 1909. Garrett county employed 645 miners, 74 drivers, 47 inside labor and 97 outside labor, showing an increase of 87 men employed over the year 1909.

The only place machines are used for mining is in Allegany county. The number of machines used during the year was 47 against 41 of 1909. During the fiscal year ending April 30th, 1911, there was 17 fatal and 125 non-fatal accidents. For the calendar year ending December 31st, 1910, there was 18 fatal accidents, showing a production of 262, 021 tons for each life lost and 3.28 per thousand employed. The fatal accidents occuring the fiscal year was 17, a decrease of two under the year 1909. Of this number there were three fatal accidents occurring outside of the mines and were in no way connected with practical mining when the accidents occurred. One died in June from the effects of an injury received in August, 1909. Of the 17 fatal accidents for the fiscal year ending April 30th, 1910, eleven were caused by falling top and breast coal, four by cars, one by explosion of powder, and one fell while carrying props on the outside. The largest percentage of fatal accidents occur at the working faces, and in many cases is through the carelessness on the part of the miners. At different inspections I have made, I have recommended a more systematic inspection of the working face by the mine foreman, with a view of aiding the miner to keep his place in a reasonably safe condition. I regret very much that this and other suggestions of the Inspector were not adopted. The supervision of the face being carried on in the same irregular way and the usual heavy list of casualities have taken place, when, if a supervising method were in vogue it would, in all probability, reduce the number considerably.

To make mining of coal absolutely safe is beyond the range of possibility. Accidents will happen under the best laws, methods and care. There is, however, an unanimity of opinion that a large number of our mine accidents can be prevented if only reasonable care is exercised. This being true, and there is no room to doubt it, it carries with it the charge that someone is negligent or careless. The operator declares he is not guilty, that the class of unavoidable accidents referred to were all due to the carelessness of the men themselves. This being right or wrong, there are conditions at the working faces that need better attention of the mine foreman. He is to the mine very much the same as a peace officer is to the town. Where proper notices fail to be effective then he should firmly and impartially demand obedience to his instructions, and to the rules and regulations of the mine under his charge, and also observe and require obedience to the laws of the State governing the mines, so that lives of men under his care may be protected to this end, that accidents in our mines be redued and lives may be saved. I again respectfully recommend that reasonable discipline be impartially enforced by the mine officials, and willingly submitted to by all mine workers, and that the mine foreman, or some other careful and competent person, designated by him, be required to inspect all working faces of mones at least once a day, and observe particularly the conditions surrounding the place, roof and timbering. These matters relating to mine accidents should receive the sober thought of every mine worker if he wishes to reduce the number of accidents that occur in the mines. He should pause long enough to ascertain whether or not he has allowed evil practices to grow on him, or whether the strenuosity of making a livelihood by mining coal in these modern days has not carried him little by little beyond the boundary line of safety and common sense. I refer particularly to the way men are handling and using explosives.

There has developed among us in late years, through the excessive use of explosives, what I shall call for lack of a better name an "explosive miner," who, through his reckless use of explosives, is not only a menace to life, but wages as well, for it is evident to me that through his insane method of mining coal, he sets a pace that compels others, to a certain degree, in order to compete with him and do as he does. The wages of this "explosive miner" are falsely made, for they are not secured by superior skill in the art of mining, but through reckless daring, at the sacrifice of safety and sometimes his own life or that of his fellow workmen.

I wish to commend the operators who have installed telephones in their mines, and to recommend to those who have not, and are operating mines of similar size, be required to do so, that in case of an accident in the mins, physicians and aid could be hurried to the place or be in readiness on the surface. Promptness has often prevented serious results, and our mine owners should not withhold from our mines, such a swift and useful invention as the telephone.

Other recommendations are required and additions are required in our mining law, in order to keep up with the progress of mining; that a State oil inspector be appointed by the Governor, and that he be required to enter the mines frequently and examine the oil used for illuminating purposes, and the amount of powder, not to exceed five pounds, to be taken into the mines by one person. These and some other measures that could be named, are some of our present needs.

In conclusion permit me to say that our State may not be able to breast of her many rich veins of coal, in the number of great mines, in its total production of coal, nor have we reached that point where the miner receives all that he deserves or as much as our operators grant, and will grant, when conditions permit it. Yet, with all our shortcomings, I doubt if there is a State in the Union where mining life is on a higher

plane, or as high, where the miner enjoys greater freedom, where his rights are better recognized and respected, or where more friendly feeling and equality exists between operators and miners than in Maryland. This respect for one another's rights among our people and the extreme interest that is taken by the operators in the safety and welfare of our miners and the many courtesies extended to the Inspector is sufficient to guarantee that our State will lead in making her mines the safest and her miners the most intelligent, prosperous and happiest in the land. I beg to thank both miners and operators for the many favors extended to me during my term of office and the many engaged in coal mining, for much of the information contained in this report.

All of which is respectfuly sumbitted.

JOHN H. DONAHUE, Inspector.

Coal Mines of Maryland.

While the mines of Maryland are free from many dangerous propositions, such as gas and dust, which are found in other coal fields, yet there are other conditions that should not escape our attention. It is true that we have no dust or gaseous mines in our State, but the recent disaster at No. 20 Mine of the Davis Coal Co., in which 23 miners lost their lives, should be a warning to everyone engaged in mining, as this disaster, I might say, happened right in our midst and near our own mines. For the purpose of avoiding such a disaster in Maryland, I will recommend the following amendments to the mining laws:

First. All mines employing ten men or more, where a fan is required, to keep it running all the time, whether the mine is running or not.

Second. To prevent the solid shooting of coal.

Third. The amount of powder, not to exceed five pounds, to be taken into the mines by one person.

Fourth—A better grade of oil for illuminating purposes.

Fifth—A miners' hospital—something that is needed badly in the mining region.

Weights and Weighing.

The question of weights and weighing has been given my most careful attention during the year from May 1st, 1910, to May 1st, 1911. I have watched this question of weight as carefully and as closely as I am able, and at no time have I seen anything that would lead me to believe that there was anything being done by any weighmaster weighing coal in the State. I have appeared at the scales of the different mines in the State without the knowledge of any one. Notwithstanding the statement made by the ex-superintendent of the Piedmont and George's Creek Coal Co., of Washington Mine No. 2, when he said that the mine officials knew just when the Inspector was coming to the mine. This statement, to vindicate myself, I most emphatically deny, and defy him or any other mine official to say that they knew when I was coming, only in the case of fatal accidents.

Maryland's Mine Inspectors.

Name	Tenure of Office
PETER CAIN	From first Monday in May, 1874, to first Monday in May 1876.
OWEN RIORDAN	First Monday in May, 1876, to first Monday in May, 1878.
OWEN RIORDAN	First Monday in May, 1878, to first Monday in May 1880.
THOMAS BROWN	First Monday in May, 1880, to first Monday in May, 1882.
THOMAS BROWN	First Monday in May, 1882, to first Monday in May, 1884.
DENNIS SHERIDAN	First Monday in May, 1884, to first Monday in May, 1886.
DENNIS SHERIDAN	First Monday in May, 1886, to first Monday in May, 1888. Mr. Sheridan died during the early part of his term.
CHAS. H. HAMILL	Appointed September 9, 1886, began his duties September 16, 1886, and served the rest of Mr. Sheridan's term to May, 1888.
R. T. BROWNING	First Monday in May, 1888, to first Monday in May, 1890.
R. T. BROWNING	First Monday in May, 1890, to first Monday in May, 1892.
F. J. McMAHON	First Monday in May, 1892, to first Monday in May, 1894.
F. J. McMAHON	First Monday in May, 1894, to first Monday in May, 1896.
OTTO HOHING	First Monday in May, 1896, to first Monday in May, 1898.
ALEX. RANKIN	First Monday in May, 1898, to first Monday in May, 1900.
JAS. P. CARROLL	First Monday in May, 1900, to first Monday in May, 1902.
JAS. P. CARROLL	First Monday in May, 1902, to first Monday in May, 1904.
THOS. MURPHY	First Monday in May, 1904, to first Monday in May, 1906.
THOS. MURPHY	First Monday in May, 1906, to first Monday in May, 1908.
JOHN H. DONAHUE	First Monday in May, 1908, to first Monday in May, 1810.
H. DONAHUE	First Monday in May, 1910, to first Monday in May, 1912.

Mining Big Vein Coal.

Description of Fatal Accidents.

James Hoskens, a miner, aged 58 years, married, residing at Frostburg, was killed instantly by a fall of top coal on the 13th day of May, 1910, at Mine No. 7 of the Consolidation Coal Company. Mr. Hoskens was breaking off a cross cut in No. 11 room, fifth left, midway, where the accident occurred. This accident showed some carelessness on the part of the miners and might have been avoided if the proper precautions had been used. Where the cross cut was broken off there was several swinging cross bars. A heavy slip in the top coal gave way and breaking several bars, and falling on Mr. Hoskens, killed him instantly. Mr. Hoskens was a good practical miner and leaves a wife and several grown children.

Samuel Taylor, a driver, aged nineteen years, single, residing at Dodson, Md., was seriously injured at Mine No. 1 of the Garrett County Coal Company, on the third day of June, and died on the ninth day of June, or six days later, at the Western Maryland Hospital. Young Taylor was driving and a loaded car jumped from the track, and while putting the car on the track, and overlifting caused a double hernia, for which he was operated on, and died before he rallied from the effects of the anaesthetic.

Charles Cunningham, a miner, aged 24 years, married, employed by the Consolidation Coal Co., at Mine No. 7, was seriously injured by a fall of top coal on the 30th day of August, 1909, and died from the effects of his injuries, on the 21st day of June, 1910. I visited this place shortly after the accident and I found that there was not sufficient timber up, and what was put up was placed in a very careless manner. Mr. Cunningham lived at Woodland, and leaves a wife and three children.

C. H. Poole, aged 36 years, married and residing at Kitzmiller, was killed instantly on the tipple of the Potomac Valley Coal Co., on the 13th day of July, 1910. Mr. Poole was working on the tipple and was dumping a car of coal when the accident occurred. A trip of cars was just starting from the top of the plane, when a hitching bar broke on one of the cars, leaving one of the cars run away, and catching Mr. Poole on the tipple, while he was dumping a car of coal. This is a very steep plane and it was something unusual in case of a runaway trip, to ever get on to the tipple, it would generally land in the river before reaching the tipple.

Frank Haymaer, aged 65 years, employed as a timberman at Mine No. 4, of the Consolidation Coal Co., at Eckhart, was killed instantly on the 14th day of July, 1910. Mr. Haymaer was carrying timber to send down the slope and in getting the timber from where it was stocked to the mine cars it was necessary to cross the railroad tracks, which was about three feet lower than the ground on each side of the track, and for the purpose of getting across the track, a heavy plank was laid from one side of the banks to the other to walk over while carrying timber. Mr. Haymaer was carrying a heavy prop on his shoulder and as he was near the end of the plank he became overbalanced and fell, the prop falling on him, breaking his neck and killing him instantly. He was a widower and lived at Eckhart.

Frank Tylock, aged 21 years, single and residing at Eckhart, was killed instantly by a fall of top rock at Mine No. 3 of the Consolidation Coal Co. on the third day of August, 1910. Tylock was driving a room [illegible] where the accident occurred and his place was in good condition and an accident of this kind was unlooked for. A heavy slip [illegible] in his place and right over the track and cut out [illegible] which fell on him while he was mining, causing his instant death.

Samuel E. Sandoe, a miner, aged 38 years, single and residing near [illegible] was seriously injured at Darwin Mine, No. 3, on the [illegible] of August, 1910, and died the same day from the effects of his injuries. He was in a lying position, mining in the middle of the breast, [illegible] accident occurred. It appears that he fired two shots on each side of the top part of the breast coal. Part of the coal fell from the [illegible] some loose coal was left hanging. Sandoe got under this loose [illegible] which fell on him, and crushed him about the head in [illegible] manner that he died about seven hours later. He was employed [illegible] Tuscarora Valley Coal Company.

James Jacobs, assistant mine foreman, aged 31 years, single and residing at Mahanoy City, employed at Mine No. 7 of the Consolidation Coal Co., was seriously injured on the midway slope on the 24th day of August, 1910, from the effects of which he died shortly after. It appears Jim got [illegible] and of a trip to ride down the slope to the fifth lift. The trip jumped the track near the second lift, and Jim was found under [illegible] injured in such a manner that he died shortly after being taken out of the mine.

William Evans, a miner, aged 14 years, residing at Bloomington, was seriously injured by the explosion of powder at Mine No. 1, of the Bloomington Coal Co., on the 28th day of October, 1910. This boy was filling a small pocket from a large can of powder and it appears a spark [illegible] the powder off, and burning him in such a manner that he died [illegible] at the Hoffman Hospital, at Keyser.

Walter Patterson, a miner, aged 21 years, residing at Woodland, was killed instantly by a fall of top coal at Mine No. 7 of the Consolidation Coal Co. on the 16th day of November, 1910. Patterson, with his uncle and his brothers was taking out a stump, when the accident occurred. It appears they had worked part of the stump out, put up several props, when they discovered that the stump was thicker than they thought it was, and in order to load the coal they concluded to lay the track up close to the coal. The track came in contact with a prop, and in order to get the track up near the stump, Patterson knocked the prop out to leave the car pass. After removing the prop a heavy slip in the roof fell, and Walter was killed instantly and a brother injured.

Natale Aeillo, a miner, aged 43, married was seriously injured by a slide of rock at Union No. 1, mine of the New York Mining Co., on the 18th of November, 1910, and died on the 25th of November, 1910. He was cleaning up a shot of top rock, which he shot some time before, and while he was doing this a piece of rock rolled down and caught him and knocked him down and crushed him about the breast. He died about a week later.

Clarence Layman, a miner, aged 41 years, single and residing at Frostburg, was killed instantly at Brode's Fuel Mine, near Frostburg, on the 9th day of December, 1910. Mr. Layman and his buddy were taking out a stump and were told by the manager, Mr. Brode, in the morning not to go into the back part of the stump, as it was dangerous. Later Layman saw some loose coal lying around near the back, and he went back and

Consolidation Coal Co.—Drawing Big Vein Pillars.

[illegible] out that they might load it in their next car. The car came and Layman was at the front of the car trying to pull it a little nearer [illegible] that he had scraped from the back of the stump when, without any warning, the whole place gave way, catching Clarence and covering him up in such a manner that it required six hours to recover his body by his friends, who worked faithfully and well to get him out. Life was [illegible] when the body was recovered. No bones were broken, and I think death was caused by suffocation.

William Filer, a miner, aged 35 years, married and residing at Carlos, was seriously injured at Carlos Mine of the Barton and George's Creek Valley Coal Co., on the 7th of January, 1911, and died on the 10th of January, three days later from the effects of his injuries. He was working a cross cut in the sixth right when the accident happened. The place was in fair condition, but owing to the slips in the roof, a bench prop may have avoided the accident. Mr. Filer and his buddies had just finished loading a car, when a heavy slip of top coal fell and caught Mr. Filer, injuring him in such a manner as to cause his death by a fracture at the base of the skull.

George Houserath, a miner, aged 41 years, residing at Gilmore, was killed instantly by a heavy fall of top coal and rock at Mine No. 1 of the Consolidation Coal Co., on the 26th day of January, 1911. Mr. Houserath, with his buddies, were taking out a stump, and had it finished all but on the car. They pushed the car in to load it and finish the stump, but before they got the car loaded the place started to work and while pushing the car out of danger, the place fell and catching Houserath, covered him up in such a manner that it required six hours to recover his body. He was married.

Vincenzo Sendello, car runner, aged 13 years, employed by the Garrett County Coal Co., was seriously injured by a railroad car at Dodson on February 18, 1911, and died on the train while being taken to the hospital. It appears he was running the railroad cars to the tipple, and while doing this he slipped and fell, the car passing over his body, and injuring him in such a manner that he died a few hours later. He was single and resided at Dodson, and was in no way connected with practical mining at the time of the accident.

Chas. B. Meager, a miner age 27 years, married and residing at Shaft, was killed instantly by a fall of top coal at Carlos Mine, operated by the Barton and George's Creek Valley Coal Co., on the 23rd of February, 1911. Meager was boring a hole for a shot when a slip in the top coal fell and killed him almost instantly. The place was in good condition, and an accident of this kind was unlooked for.

Tony Sternie, a miner, aged 35 years, married, was instantly killed by a fall of top rock at Dodson No. 1, operated by the Garrett Coal Co., on the 29th day of March, 1911. He was driving a room which was very wide and bad, the roof and timber back from the face made the place dangerous, but Tony, like many others, failed to put up a prop, the heavy slip or pot of rock fell, catching Tony and killing him instantly. He leaves a wife and three children in Italy.

t Operating Mine, Opened in 1842.

Inspections.

[illegible] matter of inspection made during the year, I want to say [illegible] impossible to keep within the provisions of the mining laws. [illegible] 22 openings in Allegany and 20 openings in Garrett county, [illegible] of 16% openings in the State. They are located in different [illegible] counties, where they are very much scattered and in [illegible] of the Inspector's time is taken in getting to the mine. Up [illegible] of May the Inspector was granted special privileges in many [illegible] transportation by which he could get over the territory better and [illegible] since the passage of the Public Utilities Bill these privileges have been eliminated and placed the Inspector to many disadvantages and the office to a greater expense. For many reasons I would recommend to the next session of the Maryland Legislature to place the office of Inspector on a basis with other States adjoining Maryland

Consolidation No. 7 Mine—Recovering Mine Props.

Table of Inspections,

ALLEGANY COUNTY.

Name of Company	Name of Mine.	Number of Openings	Inspections
Consolidation Coal Co.	Mine No. 1	1	5
Consolidation Coal Co.	Mine No. 2	1	5
Consolidation Coal Co.	Mine No. 3	2	15
Consolidation Coal Co.	Mine No. 4	1	5
Consolidation Coal Co.	Mine No. 5	1	3
Consolidation Coal Co.	Mine No. 6	1	4
Consolidation Coal Co.	Mine No. 7	2	8
Consolidation Coal Co.	Mine No. 8	1	3
Consolidation Coal Co.	Mine No. 9	2	5
Consolidation Coal Co.	Mine No. 10	1	5
Consolidation Coal Co.	Mine No. 11	1	6
Piedmont & George's Creek Coal Co.	Washington No. 1	2	2
Piedmont & George's Creek Coal Co.	Washington No. 2	1	4
Piedmont & George's Creek Coal Co.	Washington No. 3	1	3
Piedmont & George's Creek Coal Co.	Washington No. 4	1	4
Piedmont & George's Creek Coal Co.	Washington No. 5	3	3
George's Creek Coal Co.	Cutter No. 1	2	4
George's Creek Coal Co.	Mine No. 12	1	2
George's Creek Coal Co.	Mine No. 13	3	3
George's Creek Coal Co.	Mine No. 14	1	3
George's Creek Coal Co.	Tyson No. 16	1	4
New York Mining Co.	Big Vein No. 1	1	5
New York Mining Co.	Tyson No. 1	1	4
New York Mining Co.	Big Vein No. 2	1	4
New York Mining Co.	Tyson No. 2	1	2
Union Mining Co.	Drift No. 1	1	5
Union Mining Co.	Slope No. 2	1	5
Union Mining Co.	Clifton No. 3	1	5
Potomac Coal Co.	No.s 1 nd 2	2	1
New Central Coal Co.	No. 1	1	3
New Central Coal Co.	Tyson No. 2	1	3
New Central Coal Co.	Big Vein 1 and 2	2	3
Maryland Coal Co.	Big Vein	6	3
Maryland Coal Co.	Tyson	1	2
American Coal Co.	Tyson	3	2
Barton & George's Cr'k Valley Coal Co	Carlos	1	4
H. & W. A. Hitchins Coal Co.	Borden Mine	1	5
George's Creek Basin Coal Co.	Short Gap	1	2
Wachovia Coal Co.	Montell	1	4
Bowery Coal Co.	Big Vein	2	4
Bowery Coal Co.	Tyson	1	4

Consolidation No. 7 Mine—Recovering Mine Props.

Table of Inspections,--Continued.

ALLEGANY COUNTY.

Name of Company	Name of Mine	Number of Openings	Inspections
Cumberland Basin Coal Co.	Parker	1	4
Cumberland Basin Coal Co.	Bond	1	4
Cumberland Basin Coal Co.	Slope	1	1
Midland Mining Co.	Enterprise	1	3
Midland Mining Co.	Trimble	1	2
Moscow George's Creek Coal Co.	Moscow No. 3	1	3
Piedmont Mining Co.	Big Vein	7	3
Chapman Coal Co.	Swanton 4-ft.	1	4
Chapman Coal Co.	Swanton Tyson	1	4
Pheonix & George's Creek Coal Co.	Elkhart	1	3
Cumberland George's Creek Co.	Penn	1	1
Franklin Coal Co.	Fahey's	1	1
Davis Coal & Coke Co.	Buxton	1	3

LOCAL MINES.

Frostburg Fuel Co.		1	3
Sol Brode Fuel Co.		1	4
Sullivan Fuel Co.		1	1
Barnard Fuel Co.		1	1
Smith Fuel Co.		1	1
Barnes Fuel Co.		1	1
Miller Fuel Co.		1	1
Brailer Fuel Co.		1	

GARRETT COUNTY.

Blaine Mining Co.		1	3
Blaine Mining Co.		1	3
Garrett County Coal Mining Co.		3	4
Potomac Valley Coal Co.		3	5
Three Forks Coal Co.		1	3
Hamill Coal Co.		2	3
Pattison Coal Co.		2	2
Bloomington Coal Co.		2	2
Branard Coal Co.		1	2
Jordan Coal Co.		1	2
Gutchall & Gates Coal Co.		1	1

CLAY MINES, ALLEGANY COUNTY.

Union Mining Co.		4	1
Savage Mountain Fire Brick Co.		1	2
Big Savage Mountain Fire Brick Co.		2	3
Andrew Ramsey Corporation		1	1
	Total	113	250

Consolidation Coal Co.—Gathering Big Vein Coal to the Haulage Motors.

Description of the Mines.

CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY.

H. V. Hesse, General Manager. A. E. Reppert, Assistant

The Maryland division of the Consolidation Coal Company is located in Allegany County, and is the largest coal producer in the State. They operate 11 mines and are working the Big Vein and Tyson seam of coal. During the year 1910 they employed 2,703 men and produced 2,356,298 tons of coal, showing an increase of 606,841 tons above the year 1909. Of this amount 1,047,575 tons were mined at Mine No. 7, the largest operation of this company. The Consolidation Coal Company made many improvements in and around the mines, by the installation of electric and rope haulage, new fans and concrete overcasts built. The general condition of the Consolidation Mines is good. No expense is being spared to meet the requirements of the law and keep their mines in a safe and healthful condition.

Mine No. 1.

H. V. Hesse, General Manager. Thos. McFarlane, Mine Foreman.

A. E. Reppert, Assistant.

No. 1 mine, operated by the Consolidation Coal Company, is the second largest mine of this company, and is a slope 2800G feet long, working the Pittsburg or Big Vein of coal. The mine is located at Ocean on the east side of the George's Creek, and ships on the Cumberland and Pennsylvania railroad. This mine employed 537 persons altogether and produced 471,118 tons mined by pick and 21,062 by machines, making a total of 492,180 tons for the the year, and giving an increase of 175,513 tons over the year 1909. The coal is mined by pick and machines. Haulage by horses and air motors and drainage by the Hoffman Water ditch, which empties at Clarysville. The mine is ventilated by a large 25-foot Guibal fan and is partly ventilated on the overcast and continuous system. At present a K. W. Generator belt connected to an 18x21 Buckeye engine is being installed to furnish electric power to Nos. 2, 5 and 8 mines. The condition of No. 1 is always up to the standard. Everything is done for the health and safety of the men employed and is one of the best mines in the region. Several concrete overcasts were built and a large territory of abandoned coal was opened up. The following is an average inspection for the year:

Consolidation No. 7 Mine—Main Opening, Showing Trips About to Be Landed.

Where Measured.	Cubic ft. Air per M.	No. of Employes.	Air Per Man.
Intake from fan	79,250	407	177
Intake to old Eye	[illegible]	21	285
Outlet of Brown heading	[illegible]	4	468
Outlet of machine heading	[illegible]	25	225
Intake to rock heading	[illegible]	19	184
Intake to Carroll heading	[illegible]	[illegible]	472
Outlet of wet heading	[illegible]	20	220
Intake to Hawkins heading	[illegible]	14	249
Intake to Welsh heading	[illegible]	22	172
Intake to Miller heading	4,500	17	264
Intake to 8th right heading	4,800	28	170
Intake to 9th right heading	4,950	20	245
Intake to 10th right heading	[illegible]	25	216
Intake at 11th right heading	4,800	25	192
Intake to 4th left	[illegible]	12	291
Intake to 5th left	4,900	27	181
Intake to 7th right	4,400	7	628
Intake to 8th intake	4,400	32	137
Intake to 11th right	7,626	58	120
Outlet to Spitnas	4,480	12	373
Outlet of mouth of slope	45,000		

Mine No. 2.

Douglas Shaw, Mine Foreman.

Mine No. 2, operated by the Consolidation Coal Co., is located at Carlos Junction, a short distance northeast of No. 1, and is a drift opening working the lower Sewickly or Tyson seam of coal and is one of the later openings of the company. The largest portion of the product is used for coaling engines and for local consumption. The mine employs 27 persons and produced 19,969 tons of coal during the year 1910, showing an increase of 7,775 tons over the preceding year, 1909. The mine is ventilated by a direct connected electric fan. Haulage by mules. Electric pumps are used for drainage. It is the intention of the management of the company to install electric haulage at this mine. For that purpose there is at present a 15 K. W. Generator belt connected to an 18x21 Buckeye engine being installed at No. 1 to furnish electric power to Mine No. 2. New scales were placed at No. 2. The following is an average inspection for the year:

Where Measured.	Cubic ft. Air per M.	No. of Employes.	Air Per Man.
Intake from fan	14,250	28	508
Outlet at mouth	8,580		

Mine No. 3.

William Sleeman, Mine Foreman.

Mine No. 3 is a slope 1¼ miles long, working the Pittsburg or Big Vein of coal, and is the third largest mine of the Consolidation Coal Company. During the year 1909 this mine employed 445 persons and produced 325,819 tons of coal. Of this amount 15,756 was by machines, showing

Consolidation No. 7 Mine—Trip of Mine Cars Beween Mouth of Mine and Tipple.

an increase of 44,875 tons over the year 1909. During the year many and extensive improvements were made at Mine No. 3, a brick boiler and engine house, a pair of 26x28 haulage engines and four 150 h. p. boilers, and 20x6½ foot fan were installed. Several concrete overcasts were built and with all modern and up-to-date improements No. 3 will, in the near future, be able to compete in production with other large mines of the Consolidation Coal Company. From Mine No. 3 the large standing body of water in the Borden Shaft was tapped, a description of which will appear in this report. The Borden Shaft joins No. 3 and the large body of water in the Shaft made mining in No. 3 a source of apprehension by everyone mining coal in this vicinity. The following is an average inspection for the year:

Where Measured.	Cubic ft. Air per M.	No. of Employes.	Air Per Man.
Intake from fan	41,300		
Intake to 1st cross	4,200		
Intake to Tippens	3,600		
Intake to 1st left	3,300		
Intake to 2nd left	3,300		
Intake to 8th right	4,500		
Intake to 7th right	4,200		
Outlet at slope	9,800		
Intake to north side	11,886		
Outlet of straight heading	4,300		
Outlet of 2nd north	6,950		
Outlet of 1st north	7,200		
Outlet at pumping shaft	7,200		

Pompey Mine.

Henry, Mine Foreman.

Pompey Mine is a small operation working abandoned coal in the Hoffman drift, and employs a small number of men. All coal mined is taken over a tramroad 2½ miles long, by a small locomotive, to the tipple at Hoffman or No. 3 Mine, and shipped on the Eckhart Branch of the C. & P. railroad. It is ventilated by natural means and is generally good and the product and men employed are included as No. 3 mine. Air readings would not indicate the condition of the Mine and surface holes are made when needed.

Mine No. 4.

James Weston, Mine Foreman.

No. 4 Mine is located at Eckhart and operated by the Consolidation Coal Company and is working the Pittsburg or Big Vein coal. The mine as a rule is practically all pillar work and in the recovery of abandoned coal. During the year 1910 this mine employed 130 persons and mined 89,691 tons of coal, showing an increase of 25,629 tons above the year 1909. The mine is ventilated by a 16-foot fan and conditions are generally good. There are a few isolated places where ventilation is not so good, owing to the large territory of old workings that surround this section. The hauling is by horse and electric motor to the slope and pulled to the surface by a stationary engine, and shipped on the Eckhart Branch of the C. & P. railroad. The improvements at No. 4 Mine were the in-

Consolidation No. 7 Mine—Run of Mine Tipples.

[illegible] of an endless rope system of haulage of mine cars from tipple [illegible] of slope. The follwing is an average inspectin for the year:

Where Measured.	Cubic ft. Air per M.	No. of Employes.	Air Per Man.
Intake from fan	46,800	86	544
Intake to Pittsburg	12,750	30	425
Intake to Maryland	9,900	32	309
Intake to 2[illegible]	3,570	24	147
Outlet at mouth of slope	14,820		

Mine No. 5, Tyson.

Robert L. Edwards, Mine Foreman.

No. 5 Mine is located on the west side of the George's Creek, near [illegible] tipple on a side track of the C. & P. railroad, over which the product is shipped. During the year 1910 this mine employed 81 persons and mined 35,120 tons of coal, showing an increase of 6,535 tons above the year 1909. At this section of the region the Upper Sewickly or Tyson is in a much disturbed condition. The coal is very irregular, having many rock faults to contend with and drainage a source of much trouble, which makes mining difficult for both miner and operator. The ventilation is fairly good. Haulage by small mules to the mouth of the mine, and there taken by a small locomotive over a tramroad about one mile long to the tipple. The following is an average inspection for the year.

Where Measured.	Cubic ft. Air per M.	No. of Employes.	Air Per Man.
Intake from fan	10,000	45	222
Intake to 7th left	3,840	14	274
Intake to 8th left	2,750	11	250
Intake to 9th left	1,850	8	231
Intake to bore hole	1,500	6	250
Outlet at mouth	6,040		

Mine No. 6, Tyson.

Edgar Rowe, Mine Foreman.

Mine No. 6 is located near the town of Lord, a small mining town situated on the Carlos Branch of the C. & P. railroad, on which the coal is shipped. The mine is operated by the Consolidation Coal Company, and is a slope and is the only slope working this seam of coal in the State. During the year this mine employed 99 persons, and mined 56,642 tons of coal, showing an increase of 16,321 tons above the year 1909. The mine is ventilated by a 14-foot fan and ventilation is generally good. The drainage is a difficult proposition here, from which much trouble is experienced by surface breaks from the Big Vein. The mine as a rule is in good condition. During the year a new endless rope system was installed and several overcasts were built. The long wall system of mining was introduced at this mine. So far the system has not been worked to any extent, and at present the results are not known, but if successful it will be a great benefit to both miner and operator in working the

Consolidation No. 7 Mine—One of This Mine's Prop Yards.

small vein mines of the region. The following is an average inspecti for the year:

Where Measured.	Cubic ft. Air per M.	No. of Employes.	Air Per Ma
Intake from fan	21,560	77	2
Intake to 1st right	6,400	33	1
Intake to 2nd right	5,800	24	2
Intake to 4th right	4,200	10	4
Intake to 2nd left	4,440	10	44
Outlet at mouth	17,860		

Mine No. 7.

Jenkin Daniels, Mine Foreman.

Mine No. 7, operated by the Consolidation Coal Co., is located a Lord, about 1½ miles west of Carlos Junction, and is the largest mine of this company, and in the State, in production and number of men employed. During the year 1910 this mine employed 978 persons, and produced 969,315 tons of coal by pick and 78,260 tons by machines, making a total of 1,047,575 tons of coal and showing an increase of 251,326 tons over the year 1909. The main opening of Mine No. 7 is on the southwest side of the ravine, and through it a large area of coal lies to the dip. The main opening is made large enough for two tracks to enter, a short distance from the mouth the two tracks diverge, one passing under the other, and the other descends into the large area of coal and are known as the midway and new slopes, from which the coal is pulled to the surface by two stationary engines and shipped on the Carlos Branch of the C. & P. railroad. The mine is ventilated by a large 25-foot fan and by the overcast and regulator system, each heading getting fresh air from the main air course. The drainage is through the Hoffman water ditch which empties at Clrysville. The dangerous practice of riding slope trips by the different mine foremen is not seen so frequently as it was. The fatal accident which occurred during the year in which one of their number lost his life riding the trips was no doubt a warning to others to avoid the dangerous practice of riding on the slopes. The new slope manway has been improoved some during the year, yet in some parts it is in a bad shape, and not in a condition for men to walk. I hope this matter will be looked after and the manways kept in a better condition in the future. The following is an aerage inspection during the year:

Where Measured.	Cubic ft. Air per M.	No. of Employes.	Air Per Man.
Intake from fan	108,800	647	165
Intake to 1st right, new slope	13,200	65	110
Outlet of 1st left, new slope	4,800	34	140
Outlet of 2nd left, new slope	18,420	76	242
Intake to 3rd left, new slope	8,700	66	130
Outlet of 4th left, new slope	6,400	46	140
Intake to 5th left, new slope	7,200	64	110
Outlet of 4th right, new slope	1,600	4	400
Intake to 5th right, new slope	4,680	16	292
Outlet of new slope	27,500		
Intake to 2nd right midway	4,200	35	130
Intake to 3rd right midway	9,600	67	143
Intake to 4th right midway	9,120	72	126
Intake to 5th right midway	12,980	55	236
Intake to dip	4,000	25	160
Intake to 5th left	7,200	22	327
Outlet at old slope	14,400		

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Consolidation No 1 Mine—Landing a Trip of Cars.

Mine No. 8.

Wm. H. R. Thomas, Mine Foreman.

No. 8 Mine, operated by the Consolidation Coal Co., is located on the west side of the George's Creek, near Midland; is a drift opening, working the Pittsburg or Big Vein coal. During the year this mine employed 99 persons and produced 93,496 tons of coal, showing an increase of 43,567 tons above the year 1909. The coal mined at No. 8 is from a squeezed section of Mine No. 1 on the west side of the slope, from which they hae been very successful in recovering a large percentage of coal that was supposedly lost. No. 8 is composed of a arge area of this kind of work. Although the conditions are not the best, still No. 8, with good management will be good for some years to come. During the year a new rope haulage and stationary engine were installed. Owing to the large territory of old works that surround No. 8 some black damp is noticed at different periods of the year. The following is an average inspection for the year:

Where Measured.	Cubic ft. Air per M.	No. of Employes.	Air Per Man.
Intake from fan	22,320	60	372
Outlet at water ditch	14,000		

Mine No. 9.

Edward Jenkins, Mine Foreman.

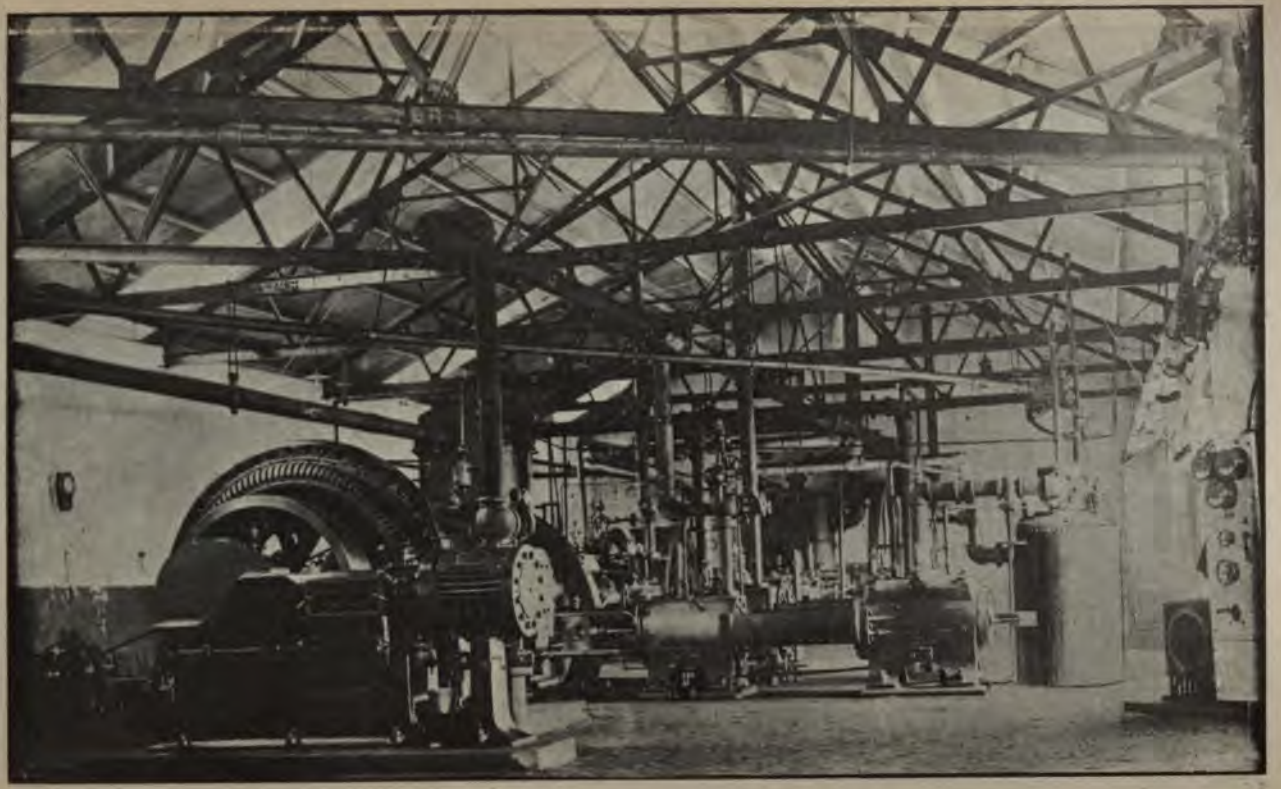
No. 9 Mine, operated by the Consolidation Coal Company, is located near Allegany, about a mile northeast of Frostburg, and is one of the oldest mines operating the Upper Sewickly or Tyson in this section of the region. There are two drift openings and are designated as A and B. The greatest portion of the coal is mined from B opening. The coal mined from A is used for coaling engines on the C. & P. railroad. During the year 1910 this mine employed 188 persons and produced 162,958 tons of coal, showing an increase of 63,643 tons more than the year 1909. The mine is ventilated by a 14 foot fan that supplies a good quantity of air to the working places, yet with the excessive use of powder very often smoke accumulates. The haulage is by small mules to the different lyes, and taken to the tipple and shipped on the C. & P. railroad. Recently a chain mining machine was placed at No. 9. The f llowing is an average of inspection during the year:

Where Measured.	Cubic ft. Air per M.	No. of Employes.	Air Per Man.
Intake from fan B opening	59,000	122	467
Outlet of 6th right	4,800	37	129
Intake at 7th right	4,260	18	233
Intake to 9th right	3,960	26	151
Intake to 3rd left	4,160	25	166
Outlet of 1st left	3,900	16	243
Outlet ta mouth of B	18,360		
Intake at mouth of A	5,520	20	277
Outlet at air shaft	4,780		

Mine No. 10.

William England, Mine Foreman.

No. 10 Mine is located at Eckhart, directly above No. 4 and is a drift opening, working the Upper Sewickly or Tyson, and operated by the Consolidation Coal Company. During the year 1910 this mine employed



Consolidation No. 1 Mine—Interior View Power House.

76 persons and produced 36,985 tons of coal, showing an increase of 22,621 tons more than 1909. During the year electric haulage has been installed. A seven-ton electric motor is used in the mine for haulage. A new fan was installed and ventilation very much improved. This opening will develop a large area of this coal, and in the near future will rank with the best small vein mines in the region.

Where Measured.	Cubic ft. Air per M.	No. of Employes.	Air Per Man.
Intake from fan	33,210	49	667
Outlet of sump	1,600	5	320
Intake to 1st left	4,500	10	450
Intake to 2nd left	6,900	8	860
Intake to 3rd left	5,700	8	712
Intake to 4th left	3,600	5	720
Outlet of straight heading	3,200	4	800
Intake to right side	3,600	9	400
Return to fan	32,100		

Mine No. 11.

Alex. Neal, Mine Foreman.

Mine No. 11, operate by the Consolidation Coal Company, is located in the pumping shaft, about 100 feet above the Big Vein at No. 3 mine, and are working the Upper Sewickly or Tyson seam of coal. The chute mentioned in by last report has been completed, and all coal mined at No. 11 for shipment is taken through the chute and loaded into mine cars at No. 3, and then taken up the slope and shipped on the Eckhart Branch of the C. & P. railroad. During the year 1910 this mine employed 48 persons and mined 26,136 tons of coal, showing an increase of 18,128 tons of coal above the year 1909. During the year a fan was installed, giving better results relative to ventilation. It is the intention of this company to install electric haulage at this mine. A 150 K. W. Westinghouse Generator belt connected to an 18x21 Buckeye engine is being installed at the Pumping Shaft. No. 11 is one of the leading, if not the best, small vein mines in the region, and in the near future it will be one of the leading mines of this section. The following is an average inspection for the year:

Where Measured.	Cubic ft. Air per M.	No. of Employes.	Air Per Man.
Intake from fan	9,600	38	252
Outlet of main left	4,050	4	1012
Outlet of main right	3,500	5	700
Intake to 1st right	3,500	6	583
Intake to 2nd right	3,200	4	800
Intake to 3rd right	2,800	5	560
Outlet of main heading	2,500	9	277
Outlet at Shaft	8,820		

Consolidation No. 1 Mine Stable Yard at End of Day's Work.

PIEDMONT AND GEORGE'S CREEK COAL COMPANY.

John S. Brophy, General Manager.

The Piedmont and George's Creek Coal Company are operating mines in Allegany County, and are located near Westernport and Eckhart, with main offices at Frostburg, and is the second largest coal producer in the State. During the year 1910 this company employed 450 men and boys and mined 291,206 tons of coal, showing an increase of 25,-181 tons over the preceding year, 1909. Many and extensive improvements were made at the different mines. New side tracks made. Haulage way extended. Heavy rails laid on motor road and new fan. The general condition of all mines are good.

Washington Nos. 1 and 2.

Martin Condry, Superintendent. Charles Murray, Mine Foreman.

Washington No. 1, operated by the Piedmont and George's Creek Coal Company, is yocated a short distance south of Eckhart, where they have two drifts working the outcrop of the Big Vein, and ship over the Eckhart Branch of the C. & P. railroad. No. 1 was worked very little during the year. A pillar taken out from under the fan house broke the surface, and damaging the fan to some extent so that the mine closed down for some time. Later the fan was repaired, and a small number of men and a few places were started, and at present there is only a small territory of coal to mine. No. 2 mine is located near No. 1 and employes only a small number of men working the outcrop. It is ventilated by natural means. The haulage is by horses from the mine over a short tramroad to No. 1 plane and lowered to the tipple, and shipped over the Eckhart Branch of the C. & P. railroad. The following is an average inspection during the the year:

Where Measured.	Cubic ft. Air per M.	No. of Employes.	Air Per Man.
Intake from fan	11,000	20	550
Outlet to old works.			

Washington No. 2, Tyson.

Martin Condry, Superintendent. William Condry, Mine Foreman.

Washington No. 2 is a drift opening working the Tyson vein of coal and is located near Eckhart, and operated by the Piedmont and George's Creek Coal Company. During the year 1910 this mine employed 214 persons and produced 145,314 tons of coal, showing an increase of 60,276 tons tons over the year 1909. Many improvements were made at the mine during the year. Motor road was extended nearer the working places, new side tracks, heavy iron placed, electric pumps installed for drainage and ventilation very much improved by giving it a shorter circulation, and nearer the working places the haulage is by mules to the different lyes and then taken to the tipple by electric motors, where it is dumped and shipped over the Eckhart Branch of the C. & P. railroad. The following is an average inspection for the year:

Where Measured.	Cubic ft. Air per M.	No. of Employes.	Air Per Man.
Intake from fan	61,0000	175	358
Intake to 3rd and 4th south	10,560	50	211
Intake to 5th and 6th south	9,800	32	306
Intake to 7th and 8th south	11,200	40	280
Outlet of north side	33,880	51	664
Outlets combined	39,600		

Consolidation No. 2 Mine—Mouth of Mine.

Washington No. 3.

W. E. Brown, Superintendent. Frank Brown, Mine Foreman.

Washington No. 3 Mine is located near Franklin, a drift opening working Lower Kittanning or Davis six feet, and ships on the C. & P. railroad, and is operated by the Piedmont and George's Creek Coal Company. This mine was formerly known as Washington No. 6 and is one of the later openings in that section of the region. The coal is in a much-disturbed condition and there are many rock faults to contend with. The principal part of this mine the coal is taken from first right in No. 3 mine, which was abandoned during the year, and the coal is taken out by No. 6. The mine is ventilated by a direct connected electric fan and drainage by electric pumps. Haulage by mules and the general condition of the mine is good. During the year this mine employed a small number of men and produced 8,556 tons of coal, showing a decrease of 24, 819 tons. This was caused by Washington No. 3 old mine being abandoned during the year. The following is an average inspection for the year:

Where Measured.	Cubic ft. Air per M.	No. of Employes.	Air Per Man.
Intake from fan	18,000	22	818
Outlet at mouth	14,250		

Washington No. 4.

W. E. Brown, Superintendent. E. F. Lambert, Mine Foreman.

Washington No. 4 is a drift opening on the east side of the George's Creek, near Westernport, working the Lower Kittanning or Davis six-foot and operated by the Piedmont and George's Creek Coal Co. During the year this mine employed 68 men and mined 55,109 tons of coal, showing an increase in Production of 10,156 tons under the year 1909. This mine, like others, that is the territory of coal to mine is getting smaller, places more concentrated and less men employed, are very good reasons why the normal output decreases. The mine is ventilated by a fan and ventilation is generally fair, considering the amount of shooting being done. The drainage is natural. Haulage by mules to the plane where it is lowered to the tipple and shipped over the C. & P. railroad. The following is an average inspection during the year

Where Measured.	Cubic ft. Air per M.	No. of Employes.	Air Per Man.
Intake from fan	47,680	37	1288
Intake to 1st left	9,750	15	650
Intake to 2nd left	9,400	6	1566
Intake to 3rd right	6,400	16	400
Outlet at mouth	18,000		

Washington No. 5.

W. E. Brown, Superintendent. John Machin, Mine Foreman.
Mat. O'Rourke, Assistant.

Washington No. 5 is located on the west side of the George's Creek, near Franklin, and has five openings, working the Bakerstown or Barton 4 foot and is the second largest opening operated by the Piedmont and George's Creek Coal Company. The mine is reached by an inclined plane 2250 feet long over which the coal is lowered to the tipple and shipped over the C. & P. railroad. During the year this mine employed 98 persons and produced 58,440 tons of coal, showing an increase of 4,169 over 1909.

Consolidation No. 2 Mine—Tipple for Coaling Engine.

During the year this company made two new openings about a half mile north of the head of the plane. These openings are reached by a tramroad, over which the coal is hauled by electric motors to the plane. A new electric fan was installed at F. & G. opening during the year. The following is an average inspection during the year:

Where Measured.	Cubic ft. Air per M.	No. of Employes.	Air Per Man.
Intake from fan	28,600	49	583
Intake to 1st right	10,400	13	800
Intake to 2nd right	7,400	14	528
Intake to 3rd right	4,000	14	205
Intake to straight heading	2,560	4	640
Outlet at mouth	17,850		

NEW YORK MINING COMPANY.

W. L. Hamilton, Superintendent. James Aldon, Assistant.

The New York Mining Company is operating four openings in the Big Vein and Tyson seam of coal on the east and west side of Jenning's run, near Allegany. During the year this company employed 463 men and boys and produced 220,163 tons of coal, an increase of 56,026 tons above the year 1909. During the year electric haulage was installed at No. 1. For haulage and mining the power is secured from No. 2 electric plant. Rack rail and trolley combination of motor is used for haulage.

Union No. 1, Big Vein.

W. L. Hamilton, Superintendent. John Casey, Mine Foreman.

Union No. 1, operated by the New York Mining Company, is located on the west side of Jenning's run, on a short branch of the C. & P. railroad, near Allegany, where they have a drift opening working the Pittsburg of Big Vein coal. The formation of the coal in this section of the region differs greatly from other sections. The coal is about eight foot thick, with a heavy rock or shale parting in the breast, which makes mining more difficult for both miner and operator. The miner handles this rock without recompense, and the operator employes a large force of men at the tipple in order to clean the coal and place it in a marketable condition. During the year electric haulage and mining machines were installed. One electric rack rail and trolley combination of motor and one Sullivan electric chain mining machine is used. The mine is ventilated by a fan, and worked on the double entry room and pillar system. At some inspections I have made at this mine I have found the ventilation in bad shape from carelessness on the part of the management. There is no reason why this mine should be found in this condition at any inspection if the proper care were given it. The following is an average inspection during the year:

Where Measured.	Cubic ft. Air per M.	No. of Employes.	Air Per Man.
Intake from fan	56,700	44	1288
Intake to fan heading	4,400	10	440
Intake to 1st right	4,960	10	496
Intake to 2nd right	4,300	5	860
Intake to 3rd right	4,300	5	860
Outlet of straight heading	2,160	8	270
Intake to 5th left	1,600	2	800
Outlet at mouth	19,000		

Consolidation No. 3 Mine—General View of Plant at Hoffman.

Union No. 1, Tyson.

W. L. Hamilton, Superintendent. John Casey, Mine Foreman.

Union No. 7, Tyson, is located a short distance north of No. 1 Big Vein, on the west side of Jenning's run, near Allegany. The mine is ventilated by natural means and haulage by small mules from the mine to a plane, where it is lowered and taken through No. 1 Big Vein to a separate tipple and shipped over the C. & P. railroad. At several inspections I have made at this mine I was compelled to stop several places on account of ventilation. The mine is worked on a good system and it would be an easy matter to keep it in good condition, if the brattice work was looked after by the management. More attention should be paid by the mine foreman to brattice work and ventilation kept nearer the working places. The question of working small vein mines in this section depends greatly on the management of the mine. If ventilation and drainage is looked after very little trouble will be experienced in getting miners to work the small veins. The coal at No. 1 is about 2½ foot thick and of a good quality, and there is no reason why No. 1 Tyson should not be kept in a better condition, and worked more extensivly than it is. The following is an average inspection for the year:

Where Measured.	Cubic ft. Air per M.	No. of Employes.	Air Per Man.
Intake at mouth	2,400	12	200
Return to shaft	2,900		

Union No. 8, Big Vein.

Wm. L. Hamilton, Superintendent. John Hannon, Assistant.
James Aldon, Assistant. John Tipping, Assistant.

Union No. 2 mine, operated by the New York Mining Company, is located on the east side of Jenning's Run, and about two miles northeast of Frostburg. The coal mined is the Big Vein, adout 8 feet thick with a seam of rock between the two benches. No. 2 is the largest mine operated by the New York Mining Company, and is a double drift opening, ventilated by natural means and fan, and is practically all pillar or retreating work. The coal is mined by pick and taken to the main haulage road and then taken to tipple by a third rail electric motor, and shipped over the C. & P. railroad. No. 2 being in the northeastern section of the Big Vein, where the coal lies in a much disturbed condition, which makes mining very difficult. A heavy rock 15 to 18 inches thick formed in the breast coal. This must be removed and handled by the miner, for which he receives no pay, and causes a great amount of extra labor. The mine is in about the same condition as at my last report, no improvements made to any extent. The following is an average inspection for the year:

Where Measured.	Cubic ft. Air per M.	No. of Employes.	Air Per Man.
Intake at 9th right	45,180	144	313
Intake to 9th right	2,100	6	350
Intake to 5th left	6,400	19	389
Outlet to 4th left	12,000	34	302
Intake to 3rd left	8,000	20	400
Intake to Carlo	4,500	16	281
Intake to Jenkins	5,400	36	150
Intake to Short	4,500	13	346
Outlet at different places.			

Power Station for Nos. 3 and 11 Mines.

Union No. 2, Tyson.

W. L. Hamilton, Superintendent. John Hannon, Mine Foreman.
James Aldon, Assistant.

Union Mine No. 2 Tyson is located on the east side of Jenning's Run, a short distance above No. 2 Big Vein. I have made three inspections of this mine and at no time have I found enough men employed to bring it under the mining law. The mine has been idle for several years and has been reopened during the year. The mine is in bad condition and will require some little time and expense to place it in the proper condition. The shooting down of top rock, the clearance on the side have been very much neglected, and there is no reasonable excuse for it not being done in the first place. The mine is ventilated and the ventilation would be good if proper methods were taken to place it near the working places.

UNION MINING COMPANY.

W. L. Hamilton, Superintendent.

This Company has three openings located near Frostburg, working the Big Vein. During the year they employed 140 men and produced 123,960 tons of coal, showing an increase of 4091 tons above the year 1909. The mines are composed of old works which were abandoned several years ago. In recent years the Union Mining Company reopened these abandoned places and have been very successful and recovered a large percentage of coal and employing a good number of men.

Union Mine.

W. L. Hamilton, Superintendent. Jas. Minnick, Mine Foreman.
Jas. Aldon, Assistant.

Union Mine is a drift opening, located a short distance northeast of Frostburg, working the Big Vein, and was one of the earliest openings in the region. During the year places were concentrated and very few men were employed, who worked along very steady, until December 22nd, when Union Mine worked her last day, with the exception of a few men in the old workings, near the mouth of the mines. This was one of the best mines in the region to work in, being near Frostburg, making it convenient to work in. It was ventilated by an outlet from Eckhart fan.

New Hope Slope.

Jas. Minnick, Mine Foreman.

This mine is operated by the Union Mining Company, and is a slope working the Big Vein. This Company leased a large tract of coal from the Consolidation Coal Company, adjoining the drift. The mine is composed of old workings and from present indications a large percentage of this coal will be recovered. The mine is ventilated by the Eckhart fan, the slope being an outlet for the fan. The conditions of the mine are generally good. Drainage in sections of the mine is a source of much trouble. Gasoline pumps are used to drain the mines. The coal is pulled from the mine to the tipple by a stationary engine and dumped and shipped on the C. & P. railroad.

Clifton Mine.

Jas. Minnick, Mine Foreman.

Clifton Mine, operated by the Union Mining Company, is a drift-opening, working the Big Vein, and, like New Mope slope, is practically all old works. This mine was opened in 1909, and a large percentage of

Consolidation No. 5 Mine—Mule Hauling Cars Out of Mine.

coal was taken out. While the greatest portion of this coal is near t outcrops yet it is as black as any coal shipped from the region. Venti tion is by natural means and is generally good. The coal is pulled to t tipple, where the coal from the three mines is dumped and shipped ov the C. & P. railroad. Air holes are driven to the surface for ventilati

GEORGE'S CREEK COAL COMPANY.

John R. Hamilton, General Manager.

The George's Creek Coal and Iron Company has changed hands an the corporation now owning it, though operating under a different nam is sure to make it one of the leading producers of Allegany county. Unde the new management they have gone to work and renovated the mine making new openings in the Big Vein from which they will recover a larg territory of coal. A new tipple erected from which a new tram road wa built to No. 16 Tyson mine, over which the coal is hauled from No. 16 b a new ten-ton electric motor. During the year they operated eight open ings and employed 201 men and produced 173,784 tons of coal, an in crease of 13,508 tons more than the year 1909.

On the third day of March, 1911, Mr. Robert Somerville, the general manager of the George's Creek Coal Company, and one of the most popular mining men of the State, died at his home in Lonaconing. The Colonel, as he was familiarly known, was one of the most public-spirited men in this section. He was very generous and possessed a noble disposition, which made him many friends, and his sudden death was a severe blow to the social and commercial life of Lonaconing, and to the entire mining region. Mr. Somerville was succeeded by Mr. John Hamilton as general manager of the George's Creek Coal Company.

No. 1, Cutter.

Robt. L. Somerville, Superintendent. Nathaniel Somerville, Mine Foreman.

No. 1, Cutter, Mine, operated by the George's Creek Coal Company, is located on the west side of the George's creek, near Lonaconing. The opening is a drift and connects with No. 1 on the right. The coal from this opening is taken to a new tipple erected and shipped on the George's Creek and Cumberland railroad. Other coal taken from No. 1, Cutter, is shipped on the C. & P. railroad. The No. 1, Cutter, mine is one of the earlier openings of the region, and, like other Big Vein mines, is practically all pillar or retreat work, and surrounded by quite a large territory of old works, and with the present number of men and good management No. 1, Cutter, will be good for several years yet. The mine, as a rule, is in good condition. It is ventilated by an exhaust fan. The haulage by horses and rope. The drainage by pumps. The following is an average inspection for the year:

Where Measured.	Cubic ft. Air per M.	No. of Employes.	Air Per Man.
Intake at mouth	11,800	65	181
Intake to right side	4,200	26	163
Intake to left side	4,800	29	165
Intake to No. 2	6,840	10	683
Return to fan	19,000		

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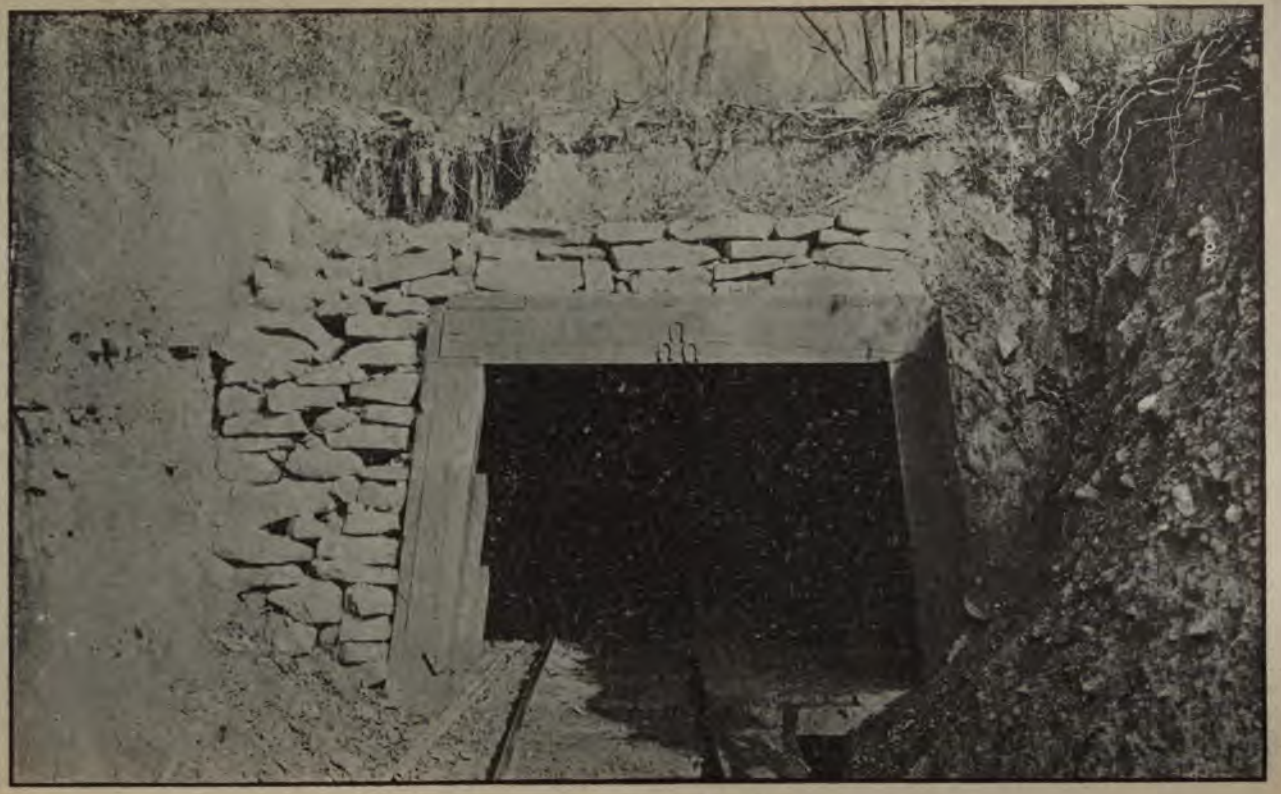


Consolidation No. 5 Mine—Drift Opening.

No. 12.

David Dunn, Mine Foreman.

No. 12 Mine, operated by the George's Creek Coal Company, is a small opening working the crop coal on the east side of the George's creek, near Gilmore, and ships on the George's Creek and Cumberland railroad. The mine, as a rule, worked very little during the year and employs but a small number of men. The mine is reached by a long plane and is ventilated by natural means, air holes driven to the surface for ventilation. The coal is confined to a small territory and No. 12 will not last a great while. The conditions are always good.

No. 13, Hollyrood.

David Dunn, Mine Foreman.

No. 13, Holyyrood Mine, operated by the George's Creek Coal Company, is a small operation on the east side of the George's creek, near Lonaconing, working the Pittsburg or Big Vein of coal. The coal lays in a narrow strip along the mountains. Air holes driven to the surface for ventilation. While at no time can there be a large number of men employed at this place, yet the amount of coal they can recover keeps a few men employed and working near home. The conditions of the mine are generally good. Coal is shipped on the George's Creek and Cumberland railroad.

No. 14, Stockett.

David Dunn, Mine Foreman.

No. 14 Stockett Mine, operated by the George's Creek Coal Company, is a small operation on the west side of the George's Creek, one mile west of Lonaconing. A drift opening working a small strip of outcrop, adjoining the Koontz property. The mine is ventilaed by natural means. Haulage by horses to the tipple and shipped on the Cumberland and George's Creek railroal. Conditions are good at the mine.

No. 16, Cooper Mine.

Douglas Somerville, Mine Foreman.

No. 16, Cooper, operated by the George's Creek Coal Company, is located on the west side of the George's creek, a short distance above No. 1, Cutter, Mine, and is a drift opening, working the Upper Sewickly or Tyson vein of coal, and is one of the leading small vein mines in the county. It is gratifying to see how some small vein mines have been worked, and look at others and see how they have been neglected in many ways. This mine is up to the standard, well equipped with modern improvements and in general a large output can be had any time. The improvements at this mine were one new opening made for drainage and haulage, a tramroad 2,000 feet long leading from the tipple to the mine over which the coal is taken by a new ten-ton electric motor to a new cross-over tipple, erected on the George's Creek and Cumberland railroald, on which the coal is shipped. The following is an average inspection for the year:

Where Measured.	Cubic ft. Air per M.	No. of Employes.	Air Per Man.
Intake at mouth	24,820	64	354
Intake to 1st right	4,000	6	666
Intake to 3rd right	2,400	8	300
Intake to 4th right	2,000	12	177
Intake to 2nd left	3,000	10	300
Intake to 3rd left	3,600	11	327
Intake to 4th left	2,800	12	233
Return to fan	26,840		

NEW CENTRAL COAL COMPANY.

The New Central Coal Company have a series of openings on the east and west side of the George's Creek, near Lonaconing, and ship on the George's Creek and Cumberland railroad. During the year this company employed 181 men and produced 100,592 tons of coal, showing a decrease of 10,777 tons under the year 1909. This, no doubt, was due to the scarcity of places in the Big Vein and a smaller number of men employed.

Koontz No. 1.

Duncan Sinclair, Superintendent. Wm. Thompson, Mine Foreman.

Koontz No. 1 Mine, operated by the New Central Coal Company, is located about a mile northwest of Lonaconing, and is a drift mine working the Big Vein. The tipple is on the west branch of the George's Creek and Cumberland railroad, over which the product is shipped. In connection with No. 1 there was several small openings made in a narrow strip of coal on the left side of No. 1, and from which there was a large amount of coal recovered and a source of which lengthened the life of No. 1. These openings with No. 1 have been worked out and abandoned during the year and will be very badly missed by the miners of Lonaconing, as it was always considered one of the best mines in the region to work in. The mine was ventilated by natural means and was generally good. Places working near the surface and making natural ventilation sufficient.

Tyson No. 2.

Wm. Thompson, Mine Foreman.

Tyson No. 2 Mine, operated by the New Central Coal Company, is located on the west side of the George's Creek, a short distance east of No. 1. It is a drift opening working the Tyson vein of coal, where it is in its most prominent condition, ranging from 3 to 4 feet in thickness. The mine appears like there was very little attention given it during its existence. The clearance on the side, a particular element of dangr, exists in this mine. The attention of the management has been called several times to this condition, and some little work was done brushing down, but not enough to place it in its proper condition. In most cases and with very few exceptions, the miner driving a heading is paid yardage for shooting or brushing the top rock and sides. The manner in which this work was done was by placing a shot over the center of the track, shooting an arch out over the track, leaving the sides close and making it dangerous for drivers. The following is an average inspection for the year:

Where Measured.	Cubic ft. Air per M.	No. of Employes.	Air Per Man.
Intake from fan	18,900	79	255
Intake to straight heading	4,000	4	1000
Intake to 1st right	5,200	12	433
Intake to 2nd right	4,800	32	150
Intake to 3rd right	4,500	10	450
Outlet of Hill heading	3,600	4	900
Intake to 5th left	3,500	12	291
Outlet at mouth	11,000		

Consolidation No. 8 Mine.

Big Vein Nos. 1 and 2.

Wm. Thompson, Mine Foreman.

Big Vein Mines Nos. 1 and 2, operated by the New Central Coal Company, are located on the east side of the George's creek, near Lonaconing, and on the east branch of the George's Creek and Cumberland railroad, and have two drift openings working the Big Vein. They employ about thirty men. The mines are reached by a tramroad about one mile long on the right and left of the tipple, over which the coal is hauled by horses. At no time can there be a large force of men employed at these mines, yet there is a nice little bunch of coal yet to mine, and with the present force Big Vein Mine will last for severay years yet and mine as good coal as any place in the region. The coal lies near the outcrop and where it is convenient to drive holes to the surface for ventilation.

MARYLAND COAL COMPANY.

The Maryland Coal Company has changed hands and the corporation now owning it and operating under the same name are making many improvements around the mines. During the year they employed 58 men and produced 42,075 tons of coal and showing a decrease in the output of 26,033 tons under the preceding year 1909. This deficiency was caused by the closing of the Appleton and Kingsland mines, which were abandoned during the year.

Big Vein Mines.

E. R. Clayton, Superintendent. R. T. Spears, Mine Foreman.

The big Vein Mines of the Maryland Coal Company are composed of a series of small openings on the west side of the George's creek, near Lonaconing, and ship on the George's Creek and Cumberland railroad. The openings are reached by a tram road on the right and left of the tipple, over which the coal is hauled by a small locomotive. Several openings were made and the tramroad extended during the year, and it is expected that a large amount of coal will be recovered. The openings are ventilated by national means and conditions are as good as can be expected in this kind of works.

Tyson Mine.

E. R. Clayton, Superintendent. R. T. Spears, Mine Foreman.

Tyson Mine, operated by the Maryland Coal Company, is a drift opening, located direct above Kingsland Mine, and is reached by a short plane over which the coal is lowered to the tipple and shipped over the George's Creek and Cumberland railroad. This mine was practically idle for several years. It was reopened under the new management and will be worked more extensively in the future. It employs a small number of men at present, but it is the intention of the management to develop this mine more rapidly and make it one of the leading small vein mines in the county. It is ventilated by a 12-foot exhaust fan that supplies the mine with air. Drainage is natural. A new tipple was erected at the mine during the year. The following is an average inspection for the year:

Where Measured.	Cubic ft. Air per M.	No. of Employes.	Air Per Man.
Intake at mouth	15,000	20	750
Return to fan	13,000		

Consolidation No. 9 Mine—Electric Locomotive and Trip.

BARTON AND GEORGE'S CREEK VALLEY COAL CO.

Carlos Mine.

Howard Hitchins, Superintendent. Harry Hitchins, Mine Foreman.
Robert Duncan, Assistant.

Carlos Mine is located on the terminus, at Carlos, of the Cumberland and Pennsylvania railroad, over which the coal is shipped. The character of the opening is a slope working the Big Vein. During the year this company employed 158 persons and produced 163,808 tons of coal, showing a small decrease in the production of 1104 tons under the year 1909. This difference was caused by the smaller number of men employed and places getting more concentrated. The mine is in good condition, everything being done for the health and safety of those employed. The mine is ventilated by a fan, and drainage is through Mine No. 1 of the Consolidation Coal Company, to the drainage tunnel, which empties near Clarysville. The following is an average inspection for the year:

Where Measured.	Cubic ft. Air per M.	No. of Employes.	Air Per Man.
Intake from fan	29,860	103	289
Intake to 2nd right	3,500	7	500
Intake to 3rd right	4,500	8	550
Intake to 5th right	5,160	15	344
Intake to 6th right	9,200	27	340
Intake to Monahan's	6,200	40	155
Intake to new heading	5,400	40	155
Outlet at mouth	25,200		

H. AND W. A. HITCHINS COAL COMPANY.

Patrick Brophy, Superintendent and Mine Foreman.

Borden Mine, operated by the H. & W. A. Hutchins Coal Company, is located at Borden, a small mining town north of Frostburg, and is a drift opening working the Big Vein. This company has been skirmishing around for several years in all kind of old works, which have been worked out and abandoned. Several times yet it was reopened at different places, from which a large tonnage was recevored. During the year they employed 19 persons and produced 15,536 tons of coal against 19,463 tons for the year 1909, showing a decrease in the production of 4,127 tons for the year 1910. This decrease was the result of fewer places and the small number of men employed. The mine was ventilated by natural means and the general condition of the mine was good considering the kind of work. Borden, as it was called, worked her last day in February, 1911, and will be greatly missed by the people living at Borden. The following is an average inspection during the year:

Where Measured.	Cubic ft. Air per M.	No. of Employes.	Air Per Man.
Intake at mouth	4,800	20	240
Outlet to old works	2,800		

Consolidation No. 10 Mine — Coal Chute.

POTOMAC COAL COMPANY.

Potomac Mine.

P. H. Gallagher, Superintendent and Mine Foreman.

The Potomac Mine, operated by the Potomac Coal Company, have four drift openings, working the Bakerstown or four foot, and are located on the east side of the George's creek, near Barton. The mine is reached by a short tramroad, over which the coal is hauled to the Potomac tipple and shipped on the C. & P. railroad. The Potomac mines were idle the greatest portion of the year and were temporarily abandoned June 20, 1910. During the year this compny employed 48 men and produced 7,765 tons of coal. The mine is ventilated by a fan. Drainage is natural. Haulage by small mules. The following is an average inspection for the year:

Where Measured.	Cubic ft. Air per M.	No. of Employes.	Air Per Man.
Intake from fan	27,360	50	547
Outlet of 5th left	4,950	10	495
Outlet of 6th left	1,500	9	495
Outlet of 7th left	1,300	7	185
Intake to 8th left	1,200	8	150
Outlet of 9th left	1,200	5	240
Intake to No. 3	6,900	7	985
Outlet at different places.			

AMERICAN COAL COMPANY.

Caledonia Mines.

J. T. Dobbie, Superintendent. Wm. Russel, Mine Foreman.

The American Coal Company are operating three drift openings in the Tyson vein of coal on the west side of the George's Creek, near Barton. Nos. 2 and 3 are reached by a long and short plane. No. 4 by a long and short plane and tramroad over which the coal is hauled by a small locomotive to the top of the plane, over which all the coal mined from the three openings is lowered to the tipple and shipped on the C. & P. railroad. During the year this company employed 50 persons and produced 22,876 tons of coal, showing a large decrease of 280,475 tons under the year 1909. These mines worked very little during the year. The greatest portion was idle. This seam of coal in this section of the region is at its greatest thickness, varying from 6 to 7 feet in thickness and of an excellent quality, and there is no reason why the mine should be laying idle. The mines are ventilated by natural means and conditions are generally good. The following is an average inspection for the year:

Where Measured.	Cubic ft. Air per M.	No. of Employes.	Air Per Man.
Intake to No. 1	4,450	16	270
Outlet No. 2	3,800		
Intake to No. 4	5,400	30	180
Outlet at Jungle	4,380		

Consolidation No. 10 Mine—Electric Fan House.

MIDLAND MINING COMPANY.

The Midland Mining Company are operating two mines in this region. Enterprise located near Midland and Trimble near Mt. Savage. During the year 1910 they employed 48 men and produced 30,133 tons of coal, showing an increase in production of 16,423 tons more than the years 1909.

Enterprise Mine.

W. A. Somerville, Superintendent. John Askey, Mine Foreman.

Enterprise Mine, operated by the Midland Mining Company, is the largest operation of this company and is located near Midland. It ships on the C. & P. railroad. The character of openings are two slopes, from which the coal is pulled to the surface by two stationary engines, and then taken over a tramroad to the tipple, where it is dumped and shipped over the Miller Branch of the C. & P. railroad. The Enterprise Mine is practically all old works and working under a lease from the Consolidation Coal Company. The mine, as a rule, is in good condition, considering this kind of works, but during periods of the year sections of the mine could not work on account of black damp. The mine is ventilated by a fan during summer and natural during winter months. The conditions are generally good. The drainage is a source of much trouble, the many breaks from the surface leaving large quantities of surface water into the mine and causing much expense and labor. The following is an average inspection for the year:

Where Measured.	Cubic ft. Air per M.	No. of Employes.	Air Per Man.
Intake from fan	11,000	24	458
Outlet of lower slope	5,900		

Trimble Mine.

W. A. Somerville, Superintendent. Frank Stohl, Mine Foreman.

Trimble Mine, operated by the Midland Mining Company, is located about a mile south of Mt. Savage, on the Trimble farm, and are working the Pittsburg or Big Vein. This coal varies in thickness, running from 4 to 6 feet and is in a much disturbed condition, showing many rock faults, very often cutting the coal entirely out. The mine is ventilated by natural means. Mules are used for haulage from the mine and over a tramroad to head of plane, where it is lowered to the tipple and shipped on the C. & P. railroad. This is a small operation, employing a small number of men. The conditions are generally good. Air readings would indicate no condition of the mine.

MOSCOW GEORGE'S CREEK COAL COMPANY.

Moscow No. 3.

W. A. Somerville, Superintendent. Edward Brennan, Mine Foreman.

Moscow No. 3 is located on the west side of the George's creek, near Barton, and is working the Bakerstown or Barton 4-foot seam of coal. The mine is ventilated by a fan. Haulage by mules. In connection with No. 3 this company is working a few men prospecting in the old Pickell Mine, on the west side of the George's creek, which is known as Moscow No. 2. During the year this company employed 38 men and produced 17,991 tons of coal, an increase of 8,501 tons above the year 1909. The con-

C. & O. Canal Wharf—Dumping George's Creek Coal.

dition of Mine No. 3 is fairly good. There is one particular that has been neglected in this mine. I refer to the clearance on the side. This condition was found to exist in a number of small vein mines in the region, and is a dangerous proposition for drivers. This condition has been eliminated to a certain extent, but yet there remains room for improvement. The following is an average inspection for the year:

Where Measured.	Cubic ft. Air per M.	No. of Employes.	Air Per Man.
Intake from fan	18,800	40	470
Outlet of 2nd left	3,500	18	194
Outlet of straight heading	2,800	18	155
Outlet at mouth	17,200		

CHAPMAN COAL COMPANY.

Swanton Mines.

John D. Frenzel, Superintendent and Mine Foreman.

The Swanton Mines, operated by the Chapman Coal Company, are drift openings, working Big Vein, Tyson and Bakerstown or Barton 4-foot, and are located on the west side of the George's creek. During the year 1910 this company employed 77 men and produced 42,200 tons of coal, showing an increase in production of 27,200 tons over the preceding year 1909.

Swanton Big Vein Mine.

John D. Frenzel, Mine Foreman.

This mine is located about two miles north of Barton and is reached by three planes, over which the coal is taken to the tipple and shipped over the C. & P. railroad. The coal mined is the outcrop of the old Swanton, and is confined to a small strip on the north side of the mountain. It is ventilated by natural means and is generally good. The mine has been idle the greater portion of the year.

Swanton Tyson.

John D. Frenzel, Mine Foreman.

This mine is located on the west side of the George's creek, near the Big Vein mine, and is reached by three planes, and is working the Tyson vein of coal where it is at its greatest thickness, very often measuring over six feet, but, like many other mines, it was cut up in the beginning. The conditions are not always the best in mines of this character, where the coal lays very flat. Good roads are necessary. This condition is bad in this mine, also ventilation. The large area that air must travel and circulate by natural means is not sufficient, and other remedies should be applied and place the mine in the proper condition. The following is an average inspection for the year:

Where Measured.	Cubic ft. Air per M.	No. of Employes.	Air Per Man.
Intake at air hole	3,800	24	158
Outlet at mouth	2,400		

Swanton Four Foot.

Swanton Four Foot Mine is located on the west side of the George's creek, near Barton, and is a drift opening, working the Bakerstown or Barton four-foot seam of coal and ships over the C. & P. railroad. This,

Some Consolidation Coal Co.'s Coal in Railroad Cars.

like the Swanton Tyson Mine, has been badly manged and cut up in su a manner that it is a source of much trouble to keep it in condition. new fan was installed during the year which improved conditions son yet the air courses that were driven during previous years were in condition to circulate air, and with the large amount of powder used shooting coal, very often considerable smoke had to be contended wi During the year a new tipple was erected for this mine. The followi is an average inspection for the year:

Where Measured.	Cubic ft. Air per M.	No. of Employes.	Air Per Ma
Intake from fan	22,000	30	7
Intake to 1st right	8,100	6	13
Intake to left side	3,600	4	9
Intake to Foy's	1,800	8	2
Intake to Moore's	800	4	2
Intake to upper heading	500	5	1
Intake to left side	3,600	4	10
Outlet of mouth	19,400		

CUMBERLAND GEORGE'S CREEK COMPANY.

Penn Mines.

Thomas Harris, Superintendent and Mine Foreman.

The Penn Mines are drift openings, working the Bakerstown or Barton four-foot. This operation, as usual, done very little work during the year, employing a few men and supplying the locomotives on the C. & P. railroad. I have never made a general inspection of these mines, the number of men employed not being large enough to bring it under the mining laws. There are four openings that are reached by a long plane. The coal varies in thickness from 2½ to 3½ feet and appears to be as good as any four foot mined in the region, and there is no good reason why the operation should be laying idle. With some little expense for repairs this place could be made a good proposition.

PHOENIX AND GEORGE'S CREEK COMPANY.

Big Vein and Elkhart.

John Rankin, Superintendent. Earnest Schell, Mine Foreman.

The Phoenix and George's Creek Coal Company are located on the west side of the George's creek and are working the Big Vein and Bakerstown or Barton four-foot. At the Big Vein Mine the coal is confined to a small territory where they have a few miners employed in the outcrop. The mine is reached by two planes and tramroad over which the coal is hauled by horses and mules to the planes and then lowered to the tipple and shipped over the C. & P. railroad. The Elkhart Mines, working the Bakerstown or Barton four-foot, is located near the head of the lower plane, and have two openings ventilated by furnace. During the year this company employed 95 men and the total output was 72,299 tons of coal, showing an increase in production of 30,500 tons over the preceding year, 1909. The Elkhart Mine, where the greatest portion of the coal is mined, is reached by a short plane, over which it is lowered to the tipple. During the year a new plant with modern machinery was

Consolidation Coal Co.—Concrete and Brick Overcast.

erected, for the manufacture of boulets from coal mined in the four-foot, and is the first manufacturing plant of this kind in the mining region of this State. The following is an average inspection for the year:

Where Measured.	Cubic ft. Air per M.	No. of Employes.	Air Per Man.
Intake at mouth of Elkhart.....	11,400	72	158
Intake at 1st right.....	3,200	16	200
Intake at 2nd right.....	4,000	20	200
Intake to 3rd right.....	2,100	16	131
Intake to 4th right.....	3,000	5	600
Outlet at main heading.....	4,800	15	320
Return to furnace.....	13,200		

PIEDMONT MINING COMPANY.

Pekin Mines.

James J. Dobbie, Superintendent. Chas. Bowden, Mine Foreman.

The Piedmont Mining Company are working a series of drift openings on the west side of the George's creek, near Pekin, and are reached by a tramroad skirting the side of the mountain, over which the coal is hauled by a small locomotive to the plane and lowered to the tipple at Pekin and shipped over the C. & P. railroad. During the year the company employed 43 men and produced 35,306 tons of coal, showing a decrease in the output of 98,888 tons under the year 1909. This decrease was the result of much broken time and a smaller number of men employed. The openings are ventilated by natural means. Air holes driven to the surface and giving good results. Air readings would indicate no conditions of the mines.

MARYLAND COAL AND IRON COMPANY.

Trotter Run Nos. 1 and 2.

W. H. Morgan, Superintendent. A. D. Martin, Mine Foreman No. 1.
Joseph Finzel, Mine Foreman No. 2.

The Maryland Coal and Iron Company are developing coal land that was formerly worked by the McMullen Bros., and is known as the Partridge Mine, and is located near Barrellsville, on the maine line of the C. & P. railroad. This company have been prospecting during the year, not producing coal to any extent. All coal mined during the year was used by the J. B. Carter Company for steam shovels on the Western Maryland railroad. The rock tunnel was work very extensively during the year. This work is done to cut the Brookville seam of coal, which lies very much to the dip from the McMullen Mine. During the year this company made many improvements on the outside of the mine by installing a new boiler(fan and air compresser, opened No. 2 tramroad from tunnel to tipple and erected new boiler house. No. 2 Mine is located about one mile east of the tunnel Mine No. 1. It is a small drift opening working the Brookville vein. There are only a few men employed and the coal is used by the J. B. Carter Company on the Western Maryland railroad, which is near the works. No. 1 Mine is ventilated by a fan. No. 2 by natural means and is generally good.

CUMBERLAND BASIN COAL COMPANY.

At Barrellsville, in the northeast section of the region, the Cumberland Basin Coal Company are operating three openings in the lower coal measures. The mines are located on a short branch of the C. & P. railroad, over which the product is shipped. The Parker and Bond mines, as the mines in the lower measures are called, are openings in the coal beds known locally as the Bluebaugh and Parker. During the year a slope was opened near the Parker into the Upper Mercer coal. Below the Blubaugh this seam of coal is about three feet thick, runs very irregular, and they have many rock faults to contend with. During the year this company employed 131 persons and produced 19,639 tons of coal by pick and 3,941 tons by electric chain machines, showing an increase in production of 3,114 tons more than 1909.

Parker Mine.

Thomas Bathgate, Superintendent. George Waddell, Mine Foreman.

Parker Mine, operated by the Cumberland Basin Coal Company, is a drift opening, located about nine miles west of Cumberland. The mine is ventliated by a 14-foot exhaust fan and has electric haulage. The seam is about two-foot thick and runs very regular and it is claimed to be the best smithing coal in this section. During the year the condition of the mine was improved much in ventilation and haulage. The general management of the mines has changed during the year, and from all indications under the new management, the Cumberland Basin Coal Company, in the near future, will be one of the leading coal companies in this section. This is an average inspection of the mines:

Where Measured.	Cubic ft. Air per M.	No. of Employes.	Air Per Man.
Intake at mouth	14,280	74	192
Outlet of water level	3,200	8	400
Intake to 2nd left	2,000	16	162
Intake to dip	4,680	30	156
Outlet of motor heading	5,520	28	197
Return to fan	25,800		
Returnto fan.			

Bond Mine.

Thos. Bathgate, Superintendent. J. J. Golby, Mine Foreman

The Bond Mine, operated by the Cumberland Basin Coal Company, is a short slope working the Blubaugh seam of coal, and is located a short distance east of the Parker Mine. The coal varies in thickness, running from 2½ to 3 feet, with top rock taken down for height. This mine, like many other small vein mines, was cut up and worked in such a manner near the mouth of the opening, and the air courses made in such a manner, that ventilation was a source of much trouble. The present management, realizing the condition of the mine, made new air courses and now the Bond Mine is in a fair condition with a good supply of air circulating in and around the working places. The mine is ventilated by an air shaft connected with the Parker Mine fan. The following is an average inspection for the year:

Where Measured.	Cubic ft. Air per M.	No. of Employes.	Air Per Man.
Intake at mouth	8,400	37	269
Outlet of main heading	4,200		

Slope Mine.

Thos. Bathgate, Superintendent. Thos. Evans, Mine Foreman.

This opening is a slope and is located near the mouth of the Parker Mine, and are working the lower Kittanning. This opening was made during the year and present conditions show the coal to be in a much disturbed condition. It is ventilated by natural means, and is classed as a prospecting mine, not employing enough men to bring it under the mining laws.

WACHOVIA COAL COMPANY.

Montell Mine.

Henry Mertens, Superintendent. Robert Gunning, Mine Foreman.

Montell Mine, operated by the Wachovia Coal Company, is located near Clarysville, and is a drift opening, working the lower Kittanning or Davis six foot, and ships over the George's Creek and Cumberland railroad. It is one of the eastern slopes of Davis mountain, where all coal measures crop out. This company have made many and expensive improvements during the year. The main heading was driven through the mountain, giving better ventilation. The tunnel extended into what is claimed the Parker seam of coal. Air compressor and engine for haulage and mining, also a new boiler and engine house, 3,000 feet of air line and 15 double block dwellings for employees. Montell Mine in the future will be one of the leading mines in the region. All coal mined during the year was by the Ingersoll Rand Air Puncher machine. The mine is in good condition. Ventilation by natural means. Roads and drainage good.

BOWERY COAL COMPANY.

Big Vein and Tyson Nos. 1 and 2.

J. A. Whitfield, Superintendent and Mine Foreman.

No. 1 Mine, operated by the Bowery Coal Company, is located at Midlothian, about two miles west of Frostburg, on a branch road of the C. & P. R. R., and are working the Big Vein of coal under a lease from the Borden Mining Company. The greater portion of this coal lays to the dip, which makes haulage very difficult, requiring two horses to pull one load to the surface. This mine, as it should be classed, is, I might say, a cold weather mine, as very little work is done during the summer months, on account of the black damp coming from the old works that surround this mine. This mine employed 23 persons and produced 8,432 tons of coal for the year 1910, showing a decrease of 14,569 tons under the year 1909. This deficiency was caused by a smaller number of men employed. The Hill Mine worked out and less days worked. The ventilation as a rule during thecold weather is good.

Tyson No. 2.

J. A. Whitfield, Mine Foreman.

Tyson No. 2 Mine is located a short distance above No. 1, and are working the Tyson seam of coal. This mine has been a source of trouble since it was opened. At two inspections I was compelled to stop several places and reduce the number of men in the mine, for not having the proper ventilation. It appeared to me that there was no management or head to the place, nothing doing but to get out coal the cheapest way without any expense.

Consolidation No. 3 Mine—Mouth of Drainage Tunnel.

GEORGE'S CREEK BASIN COAL COMPANY.

Short Gap.

E. T. House, Superintendent. Fred Repkin, Mine Foreman.

Short Gap Mine, operated by the George's Creek Basin Coal Co., is a drift opening about [illegible] miles east of Frostburg, working the Lower Kittanning or Davis six-foot seam of coal. This mine was put out of commission last June by a terrible rainstorm, which occurred in that section of the region, doing great damage to the entire property. Some time later the property of this company went into the hands of a receiver. A part of the property was sold to pay the miners and others employed around the mines. The conditions are about the same; nothing done in any shape since the flood, but the mine is in good condition and with proper methods and a little expense Short Gap Mine could be made good and made a good paying proposition.

DAVIS COAL AND COKE COMPANY.

Buxton Mine.

O. Tibbett, Superintendent. Harry Wilson, Mine Foreman.

Buxton Mine, operated by the Davis Coal and Coke Company, is a drift opening on the northeast side of the Potomac river, near Bloomington, and are working the Lower Kittanning or Davis six-foot. This mine is practically all retreat work, and all coal mined is located on the right side of the mine. Much trouble was experienced during the year—the rock fault on the left side, which they have been trying to penetrate. The mine, as a rule, is in good condition. It is ventilated by two fans. Haulage by stationary air engines and small mule to the surface, where it is lowered over a short plane to the tipple and shipped on the Western Maryland railroad. The following is an average inspection for the year:

Where Measured.	Cubic ft. Air per M.	No. of Employes.	Air Per Man.
Intake from fan right side	31,200	64	487
Outlet of straight heading	3,200	25	128
Intake to 1st right	3,600	20	146
Outlet of right side	28,500		
Intake to Crosser heading	4,500	19	236
Intake from fan left side	13,000	13	
Outlet of rock heading	1,400	5	280
Outlet of 1st right	2,400	7	342
Outlets combined	39,500		

FRANKLIN COAL COMPANY.

Fahey's Mine.

Jno. Fahey, Superintendent and Mine Foreman.

Fahey's Mine, operated by the Franklin Coal Company, is a drift opening on the east side of George's Creek and is a new opening, working the Clarion or Parker seams of coal, near Westernport. The coal is about three feet in height and runs very regular, and is considered one of the best seams of coal mined in the region. This company started shipping coal about the first of the present year, but the dullness of the coal trade at present has caused them to do very little work. The mine is ventilated by a fan and the production is shipped over the C. & P. railroad.

Consolidation No. 3 Mine—Connection Between Mine and Drainage Tunnel.

BARTON AND GEORGE'S CREEK COAL COMPANY.

Moscow No. 1.

Thos. Harris, Superintendent and Mine Foreman.

Barton and George's Creek Company, a new corporation under the same name, but different management, reopened the Moscow No. 1 during the year, but only worked a short while shipping very little coal. The mine is located near Barton and has been practically idle for several years, but with some little capital this mine could be made a good paying proposition.

THE DRAINAGE OF BORDEN SHAFT.

During the year one of the most important features in the history of the mining region was accomplished by the Consolidation Coal Company, under the general management of H. V. Hesse and A. E. Reppert. The Borden Shaft had been abandoned for a number of years and in which a large body of water had accumulated. Hoffman or Mine No. 3 of the Consolidation Coal Co., being lower than the workings of the Borden Shaft, which joins No. 3, made it a source of much apprehension on the part of all parties connected with mining in this vicinity. For the purpose of removing the danger of this large body of water, which surrounds a large portion of Mine No. 3, headings were started on the north and south side in the direction of the water. Bore holes were driven in all headings on the face and sides twenty feet in advance. This precaution was used to keep a strong pillar of coal between the miners and the water and to avoid accidents or the destruction of property. On the 12th of February, 1911, the first bore hole went through on the south side of Mine No. 3, and the water in old Borden Shaft was tapped. In order to leave the water off gradually and not to overflow the water ditch, a small hole was cut in the coal along the bore hole a distance of 12 feet, and a cast iron pipe, 12 inches in diameter, and 12 feet long, was placed and concreted into the coal, a valve was placed on the pipe, and then a long augur was used and the coal from the end of the pipe to the water was bored out, and, throwing a stream of water that filled the pipe and flowed into the drainage tunnel, that empties at Clarysville. While the danger from this body of water is not entirely eliminated, yet the fact that the water ditch or drainage tunnel being completed, relieves the situation considerable, and if proper precautions are used in the future, as in the past, this body of water can be let off gradually and without possible danger to anyone. At present the water is tapped at three different places and a large stream of water is running into the drainage tunnel which empties into Braddock's run at Clarysville.

Consolidation No. 3 Mine—Drawing off Water from Borden Shaft through a Brick Dam.

Local Mines in Allegany County.

During the year 1910 the local mines in Allegany county employed [illegible] men who produced [illegible] tons of coal for local consumption, an increase of [illegible] tons over the year 1909.

FROSTBURG FUEL COMPANY.

Louis Velber, Foreman.

The mine is located near Frostburg. Employs a small number of men. Production is used for domestic purposes.

BARNARD MINE.

Michael Barnard, Foreman.

Barnard's Mine is located near Eckhart and working the Big Vein or outcrop coal of Union No. 2 and employs a few men. It supplies Eckhart and the surrounding towns.

THE HARVEY MINING COMPANY.

Wm. Harvey, Manager.

The Harvey Mining Company is operating a small mine in the Upper Freeport seam of coal at Reynolds and employs a small number of men. The coal production is used at the power house of the Cumberland and Westernport Electric railway at Reynolds.

MILLER'S MINE.

[illegible] Miller, Foreman.

This mine is located on the east side of the George's Creek and works the Big Vein, from which a large portion is used for local consumption in and around Lonaconing.

BRAILER MINE.

David Brailer, Foreman.

Brailer Mine is located about two miles north of Mt. Savage and employs a few men and supplies Mt. Savage with coal.

SMITH MINE.

Samuel Smith, Foreman.

Smith Mine is located near Midlothian, working outcrop coal in the Big Vein for fuel purposes.

BARNES MINE.

Wm. Barnes, Foreman.

Operating a small fuel mine near Midlothian in the outcrop of the Big Vein for fuel purposes.

BRODE MINE.

Sol. Brode, Foreman.

Brode Mine is a small operation in the Big Vein, near Frostburg, and is working crop coal.

SHAW MINE.

H. C. Shaw, Superintendent.

This is a small operation working the Bakerstown or Barton fourfoot, near Moscow, for fuel.

ANDERSON MINE.

Wm. Anderson, Foreman.

Anderson Mine is located on the west side of the George's Creek and working crop coal of the Detmoid Big Vein. It employs a few miners and supplies fuel for Lonaconing and vicinity.

SULLIVAN MINE.

Dennis Sullivan, Foreman.

These mines are located near Eckhart and are working Big Vein and Tyson. It is the intention of Sullivan Bros. to go into the industry more extensively, and they have gone into mining on a larger scale during the year . They have leased from the New York Mining Company a piece of coal land, on which they have made two openings. They have built a new plane and from the general appearance of the surroundings in the near future Sullivan mine will be noticed in the production of the country.

GREENE'S MINE.

J. J. Greene, Foreman.

The Greene Mine is located near Westernport, and working a few men in Kittanning seam of coal. It supplies fuel for Westernport.

FIRE CLAY MINES.

Nos. 5, 6, 7 and 8.

Wm. Hamilton, Superintendent. Jas. Jenkins, Mine Foreman.

The Union Mining Company's Fire Clay Mines are located about four miles west of Mt. Savage. It is reached by a tramroad and a long plane. The clay is taken over the tramroad by a locomotive to the yard, where it is manufactured into bricks. During the year this company employes 84 men and produced 29,532 tons of clay, an increase of 2,539 tons over the year 1909. The drainage is still the same. The soft plastic condition of the bottom makes drainage a problem in clay mines. With the exception of No. 6, which is ventilated by a fan, all other openings are ventilated by natural means, and at one inspection I found some black damp generating in No. 6, due to the distance from the fan to the working places. At the yard in Mt. Savage this company employs about 125 men and is a source of much revenue to Mt. Savage.

MT. SAVAGE FIRE BRICK COMPANY.

No. 5.

Jno. A. Caldwell, Superintendent. Gurnie Shuckhart, Foreman.

No. 5 clay mine is located about two miles northwest of Frostburg. The mine is reached by a tramroad leading from the tipple, over which the clay is hauled by mules to the tipple and dumped into large wagons, and taken to the yard at Frostburg, where it is manufactured into bricks, During the year they employed 19 men and produced 12,538 tons of clay, showing an increase of 2,038 tons. The mine is in its usual condition and about the same as my last report. It is ventilated by natural means and the ventilation is generally good. The question of haulage from the tipple to the yards is a very slow and expensive proposition, and to eliminate the present system of haulage, it is the intention of the Company with permission of the Mayor and City Council, to build a tram road from the yard to their mine, from which no doubt they will get better results.

BIG SAVAGE MOUNTAIN FIRE BRICK COMPANY.

Mine Nos. 1 and 2.

J. N. Benson, Superintendent. Jas. Jenkins, Mine Foreman.

These mines are located on Savage Mountain, about 2½ miles from Allegany, where their yard is located. The mine is reached by a plane tramroad, over which the clay is hauled by a stationary engine. During the year this company employed 22 men and produced 10,000 tons of clay, the same as last year. The mines are in good condition. The greatest portion of the clay is mined at No. 2, where it is claimed to be of a much better quality. At their yard at Allegany they employ about 50 men, and thereby provide a livelihood for many families in the vicinity.

ANDREW RAMSEY CORPORATION.

David Williamson, Superintendent and Foreman.

The Andrew Ramsay Corporation is operating a small drift opening in the fire clay, about 2½ miles southwest of Ellerslie. The mine is reached by a tramroad and plane, from which the clay is taken by mules to the yard at Ellerslie, where it is manufactured into all kinds of toilet articles, such as bath tubs, sinks and all articles relating to bath rooms. They also have a yard for making brick at Mt. Savage, where they also have a yard for making brick. The Ramsay Corporation was organized during the year 1910, and is composed of men from Mt. Savage, with the principal office at Mt. Savage. The mine is ventilated by natural means and only employs a few men.

Garrett County Coal Mines,

BLAINE MINING COMPANY.

Dill Nos. 1 and 2.

Jas. G. Boyd, Superintendent. Geo. L. Campbell, Foreman.

Dill No. 1, operated by the Blaine Mining Company, is located about a mile west of Blaine, and is working the Lower Kittanning and is the largest and best equipped mine in Garrett county for producing coal. They employ 184 men. Coal is mined by pick. Haulage by horses and electric motors and trawmay locomotive. During the year ventilation, drainage and haulage roads have been improved. Several new side headings. As a rule the mines are in a fair condition and well managed and at any time a large tonnage cn be looked for. During the year 1910 the total output was 216,723 tons against 185,461 in 1909, showing an increase of 31,262 tons over 1909. The mine is located on the northeast side of the Potomac, and is reached by a plane and tramroad, over which the coal is taken to the tipple and shipped over the Western Maryland railroad. The following is an average inspection for the year:

Where Measured.	Air per M. Cubic ft.	Employes. No. of	Per Man. Air
Intake from fan	31,150	94	331
Intake to 2nd right	13,440	18	744
Outlet of 3rd right	4,200	6	700
Intake of 4th right	4,200	13	323
Intake of 5th right	3,500	9	388
Intake of 6th right	1,575	7	225
Intake of 7th right	4,040	19	212
Intake to left side	3,500	20	175
Outlet at mouth	25,200		

Dill No. 2.

Jas. G. Boyd, Superintendent. Geo. L. Campbell, Mine Foreman.

Dill No. 2 is a small operation located near the top of No. 1 plane. A drift opening working the Lower Kittanning or Davis six-foot. It is the intention ot tne management to connect the opening with No. 1 for ventilation and drainage and haualge. It is ventilated by a furnace and conditions are generally good. The mine employs a small number of men and all coal mined runs over No. 1 plane to the tipple and is shipped on the Western Maryland railroad. The following is an average inspection for the year:

Where Measured.	Cubic ft. Air per M.	No. of Employes.	Air Per Man.
Intake at mouth	5,500	20	275
Return to furnace	4,800		

POTOMAC VALLEY COAL COMPANY.

Darwin Nos. 1, 2 and 3.

Alfred Superintendent. George Hose, Mine Foreman.

Darwin Mines are operated by the Potomac Valley Coal Company and are located about one mile east of Blaine, and ships on the Western Maryland railroad. They have three openings, all connected and in the Upper Freeport, the hardest coal found in the Maryland coal fields. There is one particular matter at this mine that I called the miners attention to that is the excessive use of powder and solid shooting At one time this mine was very dry and in a dusty condition and required some little sprinkling along the main heading. This condition since has been improved and moisture is now noticed along the heading. The shooting of coal out of the solid should not be permitted under any circumstances in dry and dusty mines, and if the coal is too hard to cut before shooting, then it should be left in the hill until other methods are used to get it out. The following is an average inspection of the year:

Where Measured.	Cubic ft. Air per M.	No. of Employes.	Air Per Man.
Intake from fan	35,040	75	467
Outlet of No. 1	12,000	10	1200
Intake to No. 2	9,600	18	533
Intake to No. 3	16,000	11	1454
Intake to 4th right	18,000	6	3000
Intake to 5th right	12,500	12	1048
Intake to 6th right	2,500	11	263
Outlet of straight heading	7,200	5	1440
Outlet of 4th left	3,600	3	1200
Outlet at mouth No. 3	12,960		

GARRETT COUNTY COAL MINING COMPANY.

Dodson Nos. 1, 2 and 3.

George C. McFarlane, Superintendent. H. B. Kight, Foreman.
C. H. Jones, Assistant.

Dodson No. 1 is a drift opening into the Lower Kittanning seam of coal and is located at Dodson, a small mining town on the Western Maryland railroad. The mine is ventilated by a fan. Pick mining and employs 129 persons. The general conditions are always good. The mine is worked on the double entry room and pillar system. Each heading gets a fresh supply of air from the air courses by the overcasts. It is the intention of the company to make this mine the leading coal producer in Garrett county, and for that purpose many improvements were made during the year in and outside the mine. A new bridge with iron structure was built and side track lengthned to accommodate a larger production. Eighteen new dwellings were erected for employes, making a total of 87 houses. A new club house with hall for the different amuse-

ments was also erected. The following is an average inspection for the year:

Where Measured.	Cubic ft. Air per M.	No. of Employes.	Air Per Man.
Intake from fan	61,200	112	546
Intake to 6th left	3,800	16	237
Intake to 6th right	3,600	12	300
Intake to 7th right	2,800	11	254
Intake to 7th left	3,280	10	328
Intake to 8th right	2,550	10	255
Intake to 8th left	1,680	9	186
Intake to 9th right	1,500	10	150
Intake to 9th left	1,760	11	160
Intake to 10th right	1,500	11	136
Intake to 10th left	800	4	200
Outlet to 11th right	800	4	200
Outlet straight heading	800	4	200
Outlet at mouth	40,800		

Dodson No. 4.

Geo. C. McFarlane, Superintendent. H. B. Kight, Foreman.

Dodson No. 4 is a drift opening direct above No. 1 and working the Upper Kittanning, the only mine working this seam in the State. The coal is about four feet thick and of a good quality and ranks with the best coal in the Potomac Basin. Some trouble was experienced during the year by meeting a rock fault, which caused them to abandon the main heading. It is the intention of the management to prospect for this seam of coal from No. 1 Mine, which is 40 feet below No. 4, and avoid penetrating the heavy rock fault that was met at No. 4. This mine is connected with No. 2 and both mines are ventilated by a fan at No. 4. The following is an average inspection for the year:

Where Measured.	Cubic ft. Air per M.	No. of Employes.	Air Per Man.
Intake from fan	22,400	7	3200
Outlet at No. 2	3,600	10	360
Outlet at No. 4	18,900		

Dodson No. 2.

Geo. B. McFarlane, Superintendent. H. B. Kight, Foreman.

Dodson No. 2 is a drift opening in the Upper Kittanning seam of coal, a short distance east of No. 1. It is a small operation employing 14 men. The mine is connected to No. 3 and is ventilated by the fan at No. 3. The coal is mined by pick. Haulage by mules to the plane and shipped over the Western Maryland railroad.

MONROE COAL MINING COMPANY.

Elk Run Nos. 1 and 3.

Geo. C. McFarlane, Superintendent. L. R. Kight, Mine Foreman.

Barnum No. 1 is a drift opening on the northeast side of the Potomac near Barnum, a small town on the Western Maryland railroad, and are working the Lower Kittanning or Davis six-foot. During the year this company installed gasoline motor haulage, the only one in the State, and

it is proving to be quite a success. Some trouble was experienced at this time with the small mules. It appeared that the water affected their feet, that very often they were unable to work, and to relieve the situation a gasoline motor was installed. The territory developed at this mine is very large, and I find the fan with the present power is not sufficient to ventilate the mine in the proper manner. I advised the management to that effect and in the near future it is the intention of the management to erect a gasoline power plant, which will increase the speed of the fan and produce a better current of air. During the year new side tracks were laid and heavy iron laid on the motor road. The following is an average inspection for the year:

Where Measured.	Cubic ft. Air per M.	No. of Employes.	Air Per Man.
Intake from fan	17,250	40	431
Outelt of 8th right	3,510	3	1170
Intake to 9th righ	2,400	2	1200
Intake to 10th right	1,080	5	216
Outlet of straight heading	1,000	3	333
Intake to 11th left	900	4	225
Intake to 10th left	1,600	4	400
Outlet of 9th left	1,00	4	250
Intake to 8th left	1,000	4	250
Intake to 7th left	800	3	266
Intake to 5th left	800	2	400
Outlet at mouth	14,200		

Elk Run No. 3.

Geo. C. McFarlane, Superindent. L. R. Kight, Mine Foreman.

Elk Run No. 3 is a drift opening working the Bakerstown or Barton four-foot direct above No. 1. The mine is reached by a long plane over which the coal is lowered to No. 1 tipple and shipped on the Western Maryland railroad. The mine, as a rule, employs but a few men. It is ventilated by a fan and conditions are generally good, but it appears to be a difficult matter to get men to work the smaller veins of coal in the mining region. The following is an average inspection for the year:

Where Measured.	Cubic ft. Air per M.	No. of Employes.	Air Per Man.
Intake from fan	16,000	20	800
Outlet of 5th left	1,200	5	240
Intake to straight heading	2,250	4	562
Outlet of 3rd right	2,250	9	260
Outlets at different places.			

BLOOMINGTON COAL COMPANY.

Mine No. 12.

E. R. Brydon, Superintendent. Chas. Brendlin, Mine Foreman.

Mines No. 1 and 2, operated by the Bloomington Coal Company, are located near Bloomington and are working the Lower Kittanning or Davis six-foot, and ships on the B. & O. railroad. These mines are some of the earlier openings and are surrounded by a large territory of old works and have many rock faults to contend with. The mines are ventilated by a fan at Patterson's Mine, and taking everything into consid-

eration they are well ventilated. The roads and drainage were improved during the year and the general condition of the mine is good. The excessive use of powder at this mine for shooting coal by the miners very often creates a lot of smoke, and no matter what volume of air is circulating it would be difficult to drive the smoke out. Miners should be a little more cautious and use better judgment in the use of powder. The following is an average inspection for the year:

Where Measured.	Cubic ft. Air per M.	No. of Employes.	Air Per Man.
Intake to No. 1	7,560	9	840
Intake to straight heading No. 2	2,700	12	225
Intake to Butt heading	2,500	15	167
Outlet at No. 2	6,840		

PATTISON COAL COMPANY.

Nos. 1 and 2.

Geo. C. Pattison, Superintendent. Carroll Pattison, Mine Foreman.

Pattison No. 1 is a drift opening and is located about one mile west of Bloomington, and are working the Lower Kittanning or Davis six-foot and ships over the B. & O. railroad. This mine like many others the coal was all worked out while advancing. Heading and rooms were driven wide leaving small pillars very often not strong enough to hold the roof. The Pattison Coal Company, in order to reach the back part of the mine, where their best coal was, were put to a large expense and extra labor in cutting around through the old works, from which they are mining a good quality of coal. The following is an average inspection for the year:

Where Measured.	Cubic ft. Air per M.	No. of Employes.	Air Per Man.
Intake from fan	21,300	38	560
Intake to new heading	3,200	15	213
Intake to old heading	3,750	15	250
Intake to Stony heading	6,000	8	750
Outlet at Brydon's	6,840		

Mine No. 2.

Pattison No. 2 is a drift opening above No. 1 and is working the Bakerstown or Barton fourfoot. The mine is reached by a plane and tramroad, over which the coal is taken to the tipple at No. 1, and shipped over the B. & O. railroad. The mine is the same as my last report, only a smaller number of men employed and not coming under the mining laws. It is ventilated by natural means and conditions are fair. I do not know any reason why this mine should not be worked more extensively. The quality of the coal is good and the mine ranks with other four-foot mines in the region.

HAMILL COAL & COKE COMPANY.

Nos. 1 and 2.

R. A. Smith, Superintendent. W. D. Walker, Mine Foreman.

Hamill Mine Nos. 1 and 2 are drift openings and are located about one mile east of Blaine, and are working the Lower Kittaning. They employ 74 persons at the mine. The mine is ventilated by a fan. Coal is mined by pick. Haulage by mules. In this seam of coal, as a rule, the miners

have a lot of dead work to do. The heavy shale or rock in the breast which the miner must handle to keep his coal marketable, causes a great deal of extra work for which he receives no pay. During the year No. 2 was opened a short distance west of No. 1. Both openings are connected and ventilated by the fan at No. 1. The mines are in good condition and general improvements were made during the year. The following is an average inspection for the year:

Where Measured.	Cubic ft. Air per M.	No. of Employes.	Air Per Man.
Intake from fan	32,760	68	467
Outlet of right side	22,560	10	2250
Outlet of 5th left	3,600	9	400
Outlet of 4th left	1,800	12	150
Outlet of 3rd left	1,440	14	102
Outlet of 2nd left	1,000	8	125
Intake to No. 2	7,600		
Outlets combined	31,200		

THREE FORKS COAL MINING COMPANY.

Chaffee Mine.

Sheridan Stottlemeyer, Superintendent.

Rutherford Stottlemeyer, Mine Foreman.

Chaffee Mine is located on the northeast side of the Potomac and is a drift opening, working the Lower Kittanning or Davis six-foot. The mine is reached bya tramroad 2½ miles long, over which the coal is hauled to the tipple by a 25-ton locomotive. During the year a new rope haulage was installed at this mine, which is proving a great success in many ways. The mine is ventilated by a fan and is generally in fair condition. Several new houses were erected during the year for employes. The following is an average inspection for the year:

Where Measured.	Cubic ft. Air per M.	No. of Employes.	Air Per Man.
Intake from fan	43,000	75	537
Outlet at 4th right	9,520	11	865
Outlet at 5th right	3,500	13	268
Outlet at 6th right	2,800	9	311
Outlet at 7th right	2,000	6	333
Outlet at straight heading No. 1	12,800	10	1280
Intake to 7th left	7,800	5	1560
Outlet of 6th left	5,000	9	555
Outlet to 5th left	3,800	6	633
Outlet to 4th left	3,500	10	350
Outlet at mouth	35,400		

BRANARD COAL COMPANY.

Stoyer No. 1.

James Christopher, Superintendent.

Stoyer No. 1 is a drift opening in the Lower Kittanning or Davis six-foot, and is located on the northeast side of the Potomac, near Branard a small mining town on the Western Maryland railroad, over which the coal is shipped. This mine had been idle for several years, and was reopened during the year under the management of the Branard Coal Co.,

a new corporation in the county. It is the intention of the company to develop this property and make it one of the leading producers of Garrett county. At present they employ only a few men and all work being done is practically prospecting. The mine is ventilated by a fan. Haulage by mules. The coal lies very much to the dip and for that reason drainage is a source of much trouble. Another opening is needed at this place which would give natural drainage.

S. H. JORDAN COMPANY.

Deal Mine.

James Clark, Superintendent and Mine Foreman.

Deal Mine is a small operation on the northeast side of the Potomac, about one mile west of Branard, on the Western Maryland railroad. The character of the opening is a slope, from which the coal is pulled to the surface and taken over a tramroad 1800 feet long to the tipple by a stationary engine, and shipped over the Western Maryland railroad. At present they are only working a small number of men. The vein of coal being worked is the Upper Freeport.

GUTCHALL & GATES COAL COMPANY.

Nethkin Mine.

C. C. Chenowith, Superintendent and Mine Foreman.

This opening is on the northeast side of the Potomac river, near Bayard. A drift opening working the upper Freeport seam of coal. This mine was formerly operated by the Nethkin Coal Company and was idle for several years. It was reopened during the year by Gutchall & Gates. At present they are merely prospecting, not employing enough men to be under the mining law.

Pillar and Recovery Work in Big Vein Mines.

The greatest portion of Big Vein mines is composed, practically speaking, of all pillar or recovery of abandoned or supposedly lost coal, and from which seam the largest production of coal is mined in the State. It is true that with the gradual exhaustion of this wonderful seam of coal, Maryland may not exceed her previous production, yet with the large development of the smaller veins in Allegany and Garrett counties, Maryland will be able to keep up her normal output of coal for many years to come.

It appears that in the earlier days of coal mining in the George's Creek region it was quite different from the present method, and in several sections of the region large territories of Big Vein coal were covered up. There are several reasons given for this. Some say that this quality of coal was not in demand and not marketable, and others claim that it was caused by mine officials working the mines in such a manner, leaving small pillars, driving wide cut-throughs and cutting the coal in such a manner that when pillaring the heavy falls would cover up large bodies of Beg Vein coal, and to recover this coal several old and abandoned mines have been reopened, and a large percentage of this abandoned coal recovered, giving employment to quite a large number of men.

The present pillar work differs some from the earlier days of mining; different systems are used and better results are obtained. Rooms are worked farther apart, leaving thick pillars for protection, so that in case of pillaring the room, the heavy falls would in no way cover up any amount of coal.

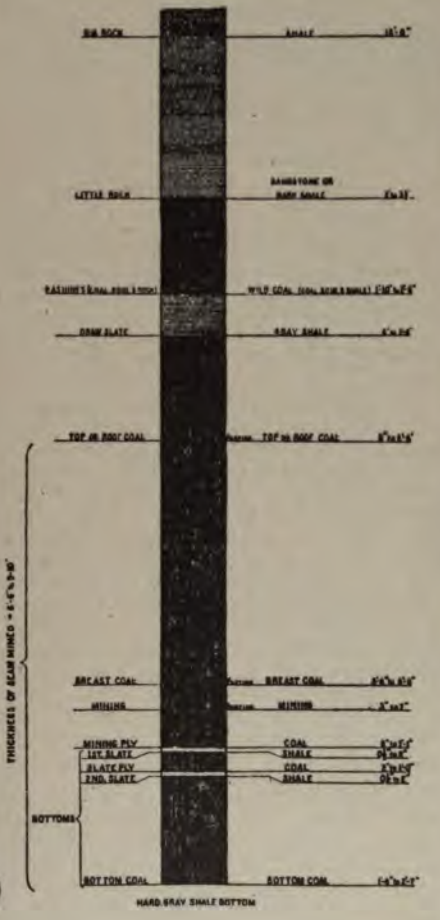
The present method of pillaring Big Vein coal by the Consolidation Coal Company, the largest operators of Big Vein in the State, and introduced by Mr. A. E. Reppert, assistant general manager of the above-named company, is one of the best I have seen worked in the region. The same method is used at all the Consolidation mines, and from my own observation, more coal is taken out in the general run of pillar work than any other method used in the region for the same purpose. A description of Mr. Reppert's method of pillar work will be found in this report, showing maps locating the works and different views showing the pillar falls, andw other information pertaining to Big Vein pillar works. This will no doubt be a source of much information to others in drawing Big Vein pillars in the region.

COLUMNAR SECTION

- OF -

"BIG VEIN" SEAM

GEORGES CREEK REGION, MARYLAND



Pillar Falls and the Economical Recovery of Coal from Pillars.

A. E. REPPERT.

Superintendent of Mining—Maryland Division, The Consolidation Coal Company

In treating this subject an effort has been made to demonstrate the action of the overlying strata when breaking in connection with the removal of pillars, to determine the proper width of pillars under varying conditions, pitch and thickness of seam, size of falls to be made and other conditions governing a system of mining coal pillars with a view of largest recovery possible consistent with economy and safety to the workman. All mining will be referred to as done in the Fairmont and George's Creek regions.

Sketch No. 1 shows the entire seam, the top coal being left up for roof, which is usually lost when pillar is removed. The strata overlying this seam consists of shale, limestone, sandstone and coal. This shale, sandstone and limestone vary considerably throughout the same coal field. One section may show sand rock ten feet thick, while one thousand feet (1000) away another section will contain shale at the same horizon.

These conditions make it a difficult matter to lay down a fixed rule for the size of pillars to be left, until a general knowledge of the strata over the entire coal field has been obtained, which takes years of actual experience and careful observation in the mine workings and on the surface.

Sketch No. 2 shows an actual section taken in No. 8 Mine, owned by the Consolidation Coal Company, in the Maryland Division. This section extends from the Pittsburg to the Redstone seam. The coal was mined out in a space of eighty feet (80) by ninety feet (90). The distance from the floor of Pittsburg to Redstone is forty feet (40). The strata between these two seams at this point is principally shale and is not so hard to break as in other sections where sand rock is found. This fall at the Redstone is approximately thirty meet (30) wide, leaving a space at the top of two and one-half feet 2½). The angle of fracture on the side next to the solid coal is thirty-five degrees (35) from the vertical, while on the other side, along the open room, it is twenty-six degrees (26). This indicates, that the fracture along the solid coal is at a greater angle than the one along the face of the workings.

Sketch No. 3 shows the probable action of the overlying strata where the surface is two hundred and fifty feet (250) above the floor of the Pittsburg seam. The pillars are drawn back two hundred and twenty feet (220) and the fall extends to the surface when this distance has been obtained.


TRUE SECTION
SHOWING
ACTION OF OVERLYING STRATA
ON REMOVAL OF PILLARS IN
PITTSBURG OR "BIG VEIN" SEAM
GEORGES CREEK REGION, MARYLAND
2
PITTSBURG SEAM

The first pillar is started back at "A" and fracture due to the first break is shown at "B." This extends to the space at "C." The distance from "A" to "B" is forty feet (40) or forty feet (40) of pillar has been taken out when first fall occurs.

The second fall occurs at point "D" and fracture line extends to space "E" at the Redstone seam. This shows sixty feet (60) feet of pillar taken out and the probable height that has broken down into the Redstone coal, or about forty feet (40.)

The third fall extends to "F" and the fourth to "G," the line of fracture in the latter case extending to a space "H" at the top of the Lower Sewickly, which is eighty-five feet (85) above the floor of the Pittsburg seam. The pillars have been drawn back one hundred feet (100).

When pillars have been drawn back a distance of one hundred and sixty feet (160) to "K," the break extends to the point "Lfl" at the bottom of the Sewickly sandstone, which is fourteen feet (14) thick.

When the pillars are drawn back a distance of two hundred and twenty feet (220) to "M" the fracture extends to the surfce at "N," a height of two hundred and fifty feet (250) above the floor of the Pittsburg seam. This fracture line is approximately correct as shown on sketch No. 3 and is based on actual survey and observation of a large number of surface breaks in relation to the mine workings.

Sketch No. 4 is a plan illustrating a case from actual location. A block of coal three hundred feet (300) by three hundred and fifty feet (350) has been mined and pillared and the strata above have been fractured to the surface as shown by the approximately parallel broken lines.

The first surface break is between rooms Nos. 1 and 2 and is about seventy feet (70) from the barrier pillar. The strata at this point is one hundred and seventy (170) feet. The average angle of fracture from the vertical is twenty-two and one-half degrees (22½). No. 1 pillar was taken out from No. 2 room, No. 2 pillar from No. 3 room and No. 3 pillar from No. 4 room. The break along barrier pillar at top of rooms is at an angle of fourteen degrees (14) from the vertical, while the break along the left hand pillar of No. 4 room is nearly vertical.

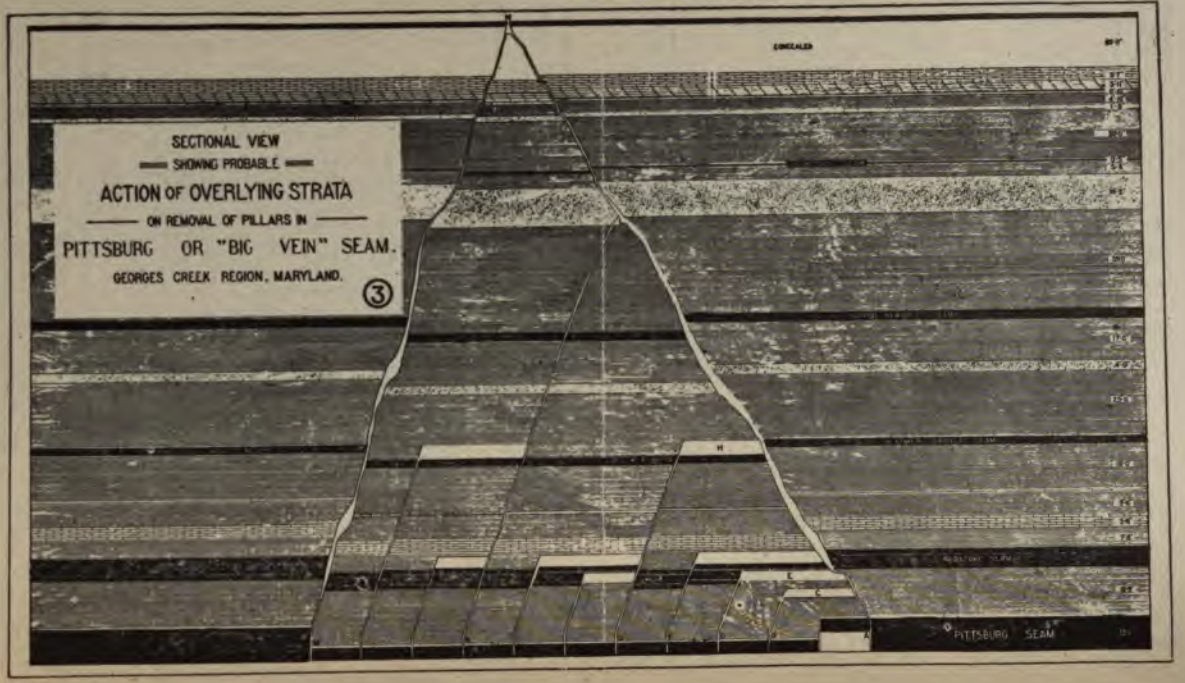
Sketch No. 4, taken in connection with sketches Nos. 2 and 3, therefore, indicates that, until a pillar fall extends to the surface, the fracture is conical in shape, but as the pillar line extends down the rooms beyond the first surface break, the strata fractures on a nearly vertical line.

A good recovery of coal from pillars depends largely on the foreman or pillar bosses and the miners, or the men who do the actual work. All pillars should be inspeted daily by the foreman or his assistants, one of whom should be on hand when any fall is made.

If the foreman observes closely the condition of each pillar and the action of the falls when made, he is able to decide the size of stump to be taken out to relieve the weight at the right time. The plan of taking out coal, regardless of the action of the strata, until the place falls, which is the rule at a great many mines throughout the United States, is certainly a dangerous as well as expensive practice and very often produces a large percentage of fine coal and very often a loss of from twenty (20) to thirty (30) percent of the pillar. Furthermore, if the strata is thick, a squeeze takes place sooner or later under such conditions, closing all the work in the immediate vicinity and generally extending to a point where there is sufficient coal to withstand the weight of the overlying strata.

Each fall should be made of sufficient size and the stump removed in a given period, in order to have the coal out and timber drawn by the time a section of the strata breaks loose. This should greatly relieve

88a


SECTIONAL VIEW
SHOWING PROBABLE
ACTION OF OVERLYING STRATA
ON REMOVAL OF PILLARS IN
PITTSBURG OR "BIG VEIN" SEAM.
GEORGES CREEK REGION, MARYLAND.
3
CONCEALED
PITTSBURG SEAM

any weight on the next block while coal is being taken out. By following this up systemtically, it is possible to prevent excessive weight on the pillars at all times, with a high percentage of recovery and a reduced timber cost, and with increased safety to the workman.

As to the thickness of pillars in the Pittsburg seam, with the strata of one hundred (100) to five hundred (500) feet thick, the following rule should be a safe one to follow, where the pitch is from one (1) to five (5) percent:

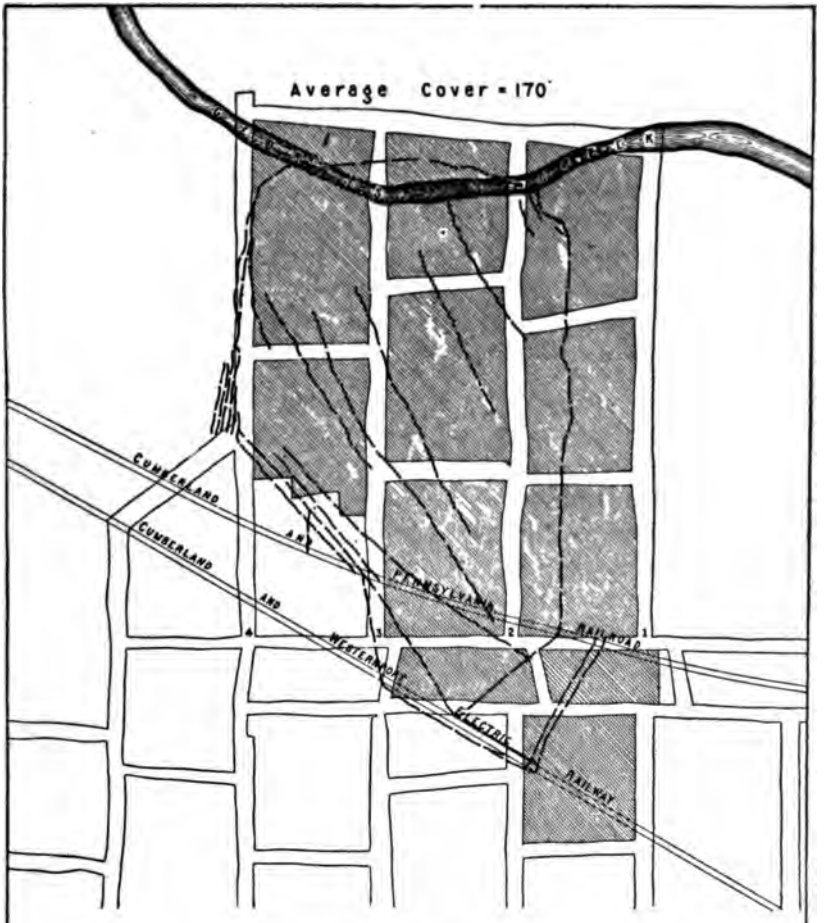
Thickness of Surface	Thickness of Pillars George's Creek	Thickness of Pillars Fairmont
100	25	18
150	32	20
200	40	25
250	50	30
300	60	35
350	70	40
400	80	45
450	90	50
500	100	55

These figures are based on experience in this seam, where the floor or bottom is hard and not affected by water. For a fire clay bottom somewhat thicker pillars would be necessary to withstand any extraordinary weight that takes place. Rooms should not be more than fourteen feet (14) in width in the George's Creek Region and twenty feet (20) in the Fairmont Region.

One of the abuses practiced in the mining of coal pillars is "slabbing," or "taking up a skip." This is usually done to prevent the laying of turns. When the room is driven up and the pillar ready to start, the foreman instructs the miner to start back say one hundred feet (100) from the face, take fifteen feet (15) of a slab and bring the pillar back. If the miner is not watched closely, before the place is up fifty feet it is so wide that it falls, or if he is successful in getting up the room with the skip and starts back with the pillar, as soon as the fall occurs, it usually covers up a part or all of the pillar, down to where the slab or skip was started. Then the expense to mine owner and danger to miner commences. At the edge of fall the pillar is then cut through and an effort made to take the coal out between the two falls, with the result that fifty percent (50) of the coal is lost with an extra amount of timber used, while the coal recovered is in such poor marketable condition from weight and fine slate that the salesman and manager are confronted with numerous kicks and complaints from the customer.

The splitting of the pillars to avoid cleaning up rooms that have been left stand is another dangerous and sometimes expensive practice. It appears that, if the cleaning up and timbering of these rooms be prohibitive on account of expense, the proper method would be to split the pillar leaving a few feet next to the room and the thicker portion of the pillar next to the fall. If the pillar is not thick enough to do this, the only thing left is the "skip" or "slab," which should only be taken wide enough for the car and clearance for the driver to pass. Splitting pillars in the center has been found to be undersirable, unless in first working they have been left double the size necessary.

Taking stumps out by driving along or up the fall side of a pillar is objectionable as a slide from the next pillar fall often takes place, leaving a portion of the stump that is impossible to recover at reasonable expense.



SURFACE BREAKS

CAUSED BY REMOVAL OF PILLARS IN

PITTSBURG OR "BIG VEIN" SEAM

GEORGES CREEK REGION, MARYLAND.

4

[illegible] work should be [illegible] organized [illegible] to pillar and be started [illegible] as soon as the [illegible] finished. Where the dues and duns are [illegible] in the [illegible] George's Creek region, drifts should be set [illegible] through pillars where the thickness exceeds thirty feet [illegible] these crosscuts should be [illegible] depends on the size [illegible] pillar [illegible] George's Creek [illegible] following the [illegible] has given good results.

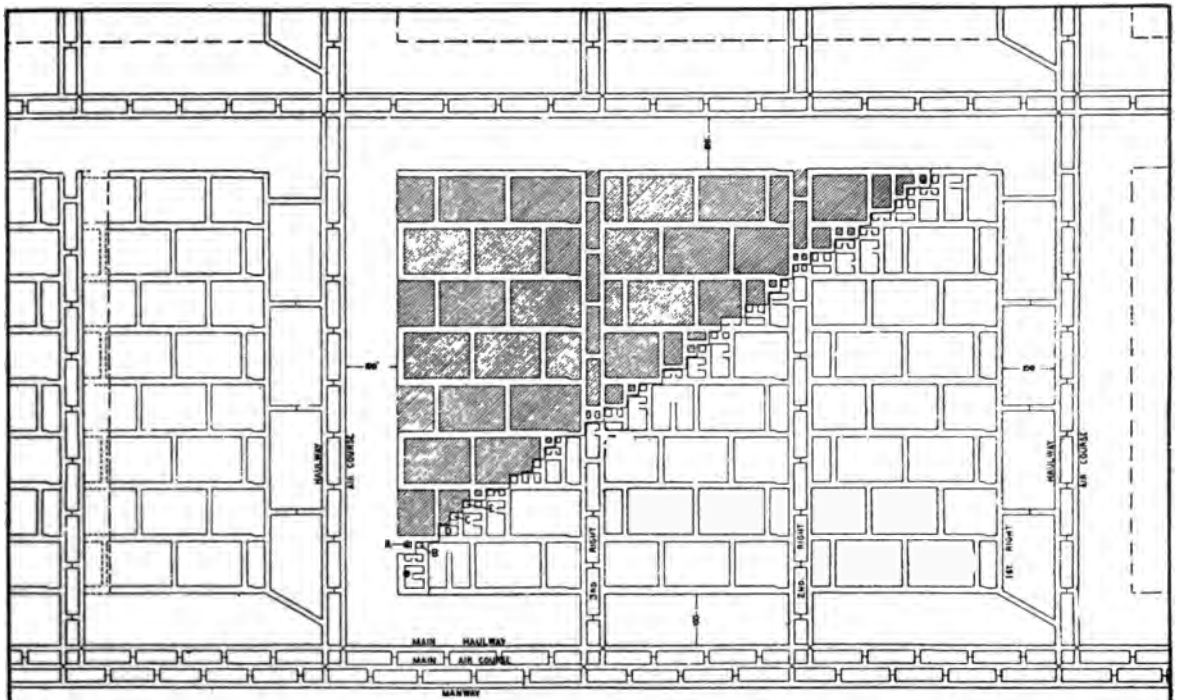
[illegible] pillars [illegible] feet 15 [illegible] blocks fifteen feet 15 [illegible] feet 15 should be [illegible] and built up, leaving four feet [illegible] [illegible] This [illegible] timber should be taken out first and [illegible] made. The remaining timber [illegible] fifteen feet 15 should [illegible] be taken out from the main room. For a pillar thirty-two feet [illegible] block the same size block [illegible] and [illegible] four timber [illegible] on the [illegible] side. The same size timber can then be removed on the room side [illegible] a [illegible] feet 15 pillar. All pillars can be cross-cutted in this manner until a thickness of sixty feet [illegible] is reached, after which larger blocks should be [illegible] for a hundred feet 100 to thirty-five feet 35 [illegible] and split [illegible] which thus making about six [illegible] [illegible] block thirty-five feet 35 [illegible] one hundred feet 100.

Where roof is very good and coal hard as found in some sections of the Pittsburgh field, pillars can be made larger, but where roof is bad and coal soft, it has been found that the short pillars give the best results.

In the George's Creek region a system of setting posts three feet apart in over side of crosscuts in pillar work and flush against the coal has given good results in protecting the timber below from the fall above. When set in good condition these posts allow all the coal to be taken out to the fall above, thus increasing the recovery at least two per cent. 2 per c.

Careful surveys and measurements by the Engineering Department of the Consolidation Coal Company in the Barrett field for the five years ending January 1911, show a recovery of sixty-six percent 66 per c. of the coal by that company from ribs and pillars. Ten percent 10 per c. of the pillar coal was recovered from old workings where the rooms were been standing from fifteen to thirty 30 years with pillars left too small to properly support the strata. In these old workings seventy-five percent 75 per c. of the coal in pillars is being recovered. Excluding these and following the method above outlined, the recovery from pillars [illegible] ninety percent 90 per c.

Sketch No. 3 shows proposed method of working Pittsburg seam. The plan consists of driving three room headings in each panel, making a block of eight hundred feet 800 feet by eleven hundred feet 1,100 ft. The third heading should be completed first and No. 8 pillar started back from No. 7 room. All falls should be stepped and should be from [illegible] feet [illegible] to fifteen feet 15 ft. apart. The blocks should be taken out in the following order: Block "A" in No. 1 pillar third heading has been removed. Block "B" should be taken out next. Block "C" in No. 1 pillar is now removed. Block "D" should then be split and top end taken out first. This process is repeated throughout the entire panel. Care should be taken when any extra weight manifests itself to stop all places that might throw weight on the weak points until the latter have been removed. This work should be left to the judgement of the foreman or pillar boss.



PROPOSED METHOD OF WORKING PITTSBURG SEAM

5

List of Officia in Maryland,

Name of Company	ecretary's Name and Address.
Consolidation Coal Co.....	. Stuart, Baltimore, Md.
Piedmont & George's Creek Coa	Keating, Cumberland, Md.
George's Creek Coal Co. Inc....	
Union Mining Co.....	Lear Black, Baltimore, Md.
New York Mining Co.....	Lear Black, Baltimore, Md.
Potomac Coal Co.....	Lear Black, Baltimore, Md.
Barton & George's Cr'k Valley C	Lear Black, Baltimore, Md.
Cumberland Basin Coal Co....	. Hiller, Philadelphia, Pa.
Maryland Coal Co.....	T. Chalmers, No. 1 Broadway, N. Y.
Moscow-George's Creek Coal Co	. P. Somerville, Cumberland, Md.
Midland Mining Co.....	h Jones, Frostburg, Md.
American Coal Co.....	M. Bowlby, No. 1 Broadway, N. Y.
Wachovia Coal Co.....	. M. Mertens, Cumberland, Md.
Phoenix & George's Creek Coal	D. Althouse, Philadelphia, Pa.
Piedmont Mining Co.....	H. Gorman, Baltimore, Md.
New Central Coal Co.....	. Hensell, Battery Place, N. Y.
Chapman Coal Co.....	V. Chapman, Baltimore, Md.
Cumberland & George's Creek C	. Von Boyneburgk, Camden, N. J.
Bowery Coal Co.....	
Davis Coal & Coke Co.....	. Timmerman, Baltimore, Md.
George's Creek Basin Coal Co.	
H. & W. A. Hitchins Coal Co.	G. Hitchins, Frostburg, Md.
Maryland Coal & Iron Co.....	H. Morgan, Barrellville, Md.
Union Mining Co.....	T. Burr, Baltimore, Md.
Savage Mountain Fire Brick C	C. Gorsuch, Mt. Airy, Md.
Big Savage Mountain Fire Bric	id Benson, Frostburg, Md.
Andrew Ramsey Corporation..	. Gardner, Mt. Savage, Md.
Blaine Mining Co.....	E. Davis, No. 1 Broadway, N. Y.
Potomac Valley Coal Co.....	. Rafelt, Philadelphia, Pa.
Bloomington Coal Co.....	B. Brydon, Grafton, W. Va.
Hamill Coal & Coke Co.....	J. Hamill, Kitzmiller. Md.
G. C. Pattison Coal Co.....	. C. Pattison, Bloomington, Md.
Monroe Coal Co.....	iah Bachman, Bethlehem, Pa.
Garrett County Coal Mining C	as. C. Bye, Wilmington, Del.
Three Forks Coal Co.....	ward Pfeiffer, Philadelphia, Pa.
Branard Coal Co.....	P. Getty, Piedmont, W. Va.
S. H. Jordan Coal Co.....	H. Jordan, Corinth, W. Va.
Gutchall & Gates.....	P. Gates, Six Mile Run, Pa.

JOHN H. DONAHUE,

Inspector.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE MINE INSPECTOR FOR ALLEGANY AND GARRETT COUNTIES, MD., TO HIS EXCELLENCY

GOVERNOR
PHILLIPS LEE GOLDSBOROUGH.

From May 1st, 1911, to May 1st, 1912.

JOHN H. DONAHUE,
Inspector.

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MINE INSPECTOR FOR ALLEGANY AND GARRETT COUNTIES, MARYLAND.

To His Excellency

GOVERNOR PHILLIPS LEE GOLDSBOROUGH.

From May 1st, 1911, to May 1st, 1912.

JOHN H. DONAHUE,

Mine Inspector.

EVENING TIMES PRESS

CUMBERLAND, MD.

Letter of Transmittal.

Frostburg, Maryland, May 1, 1912.

To His Excellency PHILLIPS LEE GOLDSBOROUGH,
Governor of Maryland.

Sir:—In compliance with the requirements of Chapter 124, of the Acts of the General Assembly of 1902, relating to Mines and Mining, I have the honor to submit herewith my fourth annual report.

JOHN H. DONAHUE,
Inspector.

INTRODUCTION.

The production of coal in Maryland for the year ending December 31, 1911, while showing no special feature, was, on the whole or part, a fairly prosperous year for those engaged in the industry in the State. From a compilation of statistical reports from all coal companies the total production of coal was 4,166,736 long tons, showing a decrease of 496,-792 tons under the preceding year, 1910. While this is a large decrease, yet the results will show that the coal mines of Maryland have not yet fully recovered from the financial and industrial depression which was experienced during the years 1908 and 1909. The conditions of the mines are such at present that the year 1912 will be a banner year, and, with the large developments of the small veins and the recovery of a large territory of supposedly lost Big Vein Coal, Maryland will again assume her normal output of coal for many years to come.

Production and Men Employed by Counties.

During the year ending December 31, 1911, Allegany County employed 3,697 miners, 317 drivers, 343 inside laborers and 533 outside laborers, making a total of 4,820, and showing a decrease of 222 employees under the year 1019. The production of coal for Allegany County was 3,442,117 long tons of coal; of this amount 137,877 tons were mined by machines, showing a decrease of 510,270 tons of pick-mined, and an increase of 13,-478 tons by machines, and a total decrease 372,392 tons; also showing a production of 714 tons of coal for each man employed in and outside of mine in Allegany county and a decrease of 67 tons for each employee.

Garrett County Production and Men Emp'oyed.

During the year ending December 31, 1911, Garrett County employed 656 miners, 76 drivers, 45 inside laborers and 107 outside laborers, making a total of 884, an increase of 21 men over the year 1910. The total production of coal was 724,619 long tons, all mined by pick, and showing a decrease of 52,734 tons. This was caused by the dullness in the market which was experienced in Garrett County during the year. The production per man employed in Garrett County was 819 tons, a decrease of 89 tons for each employee.

Mine Accidents for Allegany and Garrett Counties.

During the fiscal year beginning May 1, 1911, and ending April 30, 1912, there were 138 accidents. Of this number 14 were fatal, showing a decrease of three fatal and an increase of twelve non-fatal accidents for the year. Of the fourteen fatal accidents tnat occurred, ten were in Allegany County and four in Garrett County. Of the total number of accidents, eleven were caused by falling top coal and rock; one caught between motor and trap-door; one struck on head by an iron rail while lifting car on track, and one by a trestle giving away while unloading a car of dirt on the outside. This number of accidents is too great and I feel that a great number of our mine accidents can be reduced if men would be more cautious and run fewer risks than they do. It is true that accidents will occur under the best laws, methods and care, and there

are some of our most practical miners who violate the rule of safety by not keeping their place in a safe condition, by putting up timber in a dangerous manner and other causes which very often result in serious, or, perhaps, fatal accidents. The greatest number of accidents occur at the working face. It is true that the coal mines of Maryland are free from many dangerous propositions that are to be contended with in other coal fields where loss of life is much greater, caused by gas and dust explosives, all of which we should be thankful for, yet there are conditions surrounding our mines that should receive the sober thought of everyone engaged in mining if he wants to reduce the number of accidents. In my last report I recommended that a more stringent and systematic inspection be made at the working-face by the Mine Foreman for the purpose of the reducing the number of accidents; my request was complied with by the Mine Foreman, and I find that the number of fatal accidents have been reduced; yet there are a few Mine Foremen who allow things to go on in the same old dangerous manner, and who have no regard for the health and safety of the men under their charge.

The information contained in this report is furnished by the State Mine Inspector as obtained by him from the different operators on uniform schedules. This being my last report, I beg leave to thank the many operators, Mine Foremen and Miners for many courtesies. and information extended to me during my term of office.

Respectfully,

JOHN H. DONAHUE,
Inspector.

Weights and Weighing.

The question of weighing coal has been given attention during the year, and at no time have I found anything that would lead me to believe that anything was wrong with the scales or any injustice being done by the weighmaster; yet a great number of miners are suspicious and very often feel that there is something wrong with the weighmaster or scales. At different tests I have made of the various scales, I have always found them accurate and everything being done by the weighmaster in giving justice to the miner for the coal he loads.

The Drainage of Borden Shaft.

During the year one of the greatest features in the history of coal mining in this region was accomplished by the drainage of the old Borden Shaft by and under the management of the Consolidation Coal Company. The old Borden Shaft was abandoned 21 years ago, in which a large body of standing water accumulated and much of which surrounded a large portion of No. 3 Mine of the Consolidation Coal Company. This dangerous body of water made mining a source of much apprehension by all those engaged in mining in this section of the region, although large pillars of coal were left by the Consolidation Coal Company between the water in the Shaft and their works. Yet this did not relieve the situation to any extent, and the same feeling of anxiety continued until the entire drainage of the Borden Shaft was completed in the early part of the present year, 1912. The draining of the Shaft was very interesting in many ways. I spent a great portion of my time at Mine No. 3. While this particular work was going on I felt that every precaution was used to prevent an accident or destruction of property. Good, practical miners were engaged to drive the headings and tap the water; bore holes were driven 20 feet in advance and on the sides by the miners, who were driving the headings, until the water was tapped. As I examined the bore-holes quite frequently, I failed to find a bore-hole that was not in the required distance, all showing that nothing was left undone in the work of draining the old Borden Shaft.

By the drainage of the Borden Shaft the Consolidation Coal Company will recover and mine a large territory of Big Vein coal that was left between the water and Mine No. 3; the old Borden Shaft will be reoponed and in the near future will again become one of the leading coal producers in this section. It will be operated by the Consolidation Coal Company.

Maryland's Mine Inspectors,

Name	Tenure of Office
PETER CAIN	From first Monday in May, 1874, to first Monday in May, 1876.
OWEN RIORDAN	First Monday in May, 1876, to first Monday in May, 1878.
OWEN RIORDAN	First Monday in May, 1878, to first Monday in May, 1880.
THOMAS BROWN	First Monday in May, 1880, to first Monday in May, 1882.
THOMAS BROWN	First Monday in May, 1882, to first Monday in May, 1884.
DENNIS SHERIDAN	First Monday in May, 1884, to first Monday in May, 1886.
DENNIS SHERIDAN	First Monday in May, 1886, to first Monday in May, 1888. Mr. Sheridan died during the early part of his term.
CHAS. H. HAMILL	Appointed September 9, 1886, began his duties September 16, 1886, and served the rest of Mr. Sheridans' term to May, 1888.
R. T. BROWNING	First Monday in May, 1888, to first Monday in May, 1890.
R. T. BROWNING	First Monday in May, 1890, to first Monday in May, 1892.
F. J. McMAHON	First Monday in May, 1892, to first Monday in May, 1894.
F. J. McMAHON	First Monday in May, 1894, to first Monday in May, 1896.
OTTO HOHING	First Monday in May, 1896, to first Monday in May, 1898.
ALEX. RANKIN	First Monday in May, 1898, to first Monday in May, 1900.
JAS. P. CARROLL	First Monday in May, 1900, to first Monday in May, 1902.
JAS. P. CARROLL	First Monday in May, 1902, to first Monday in May, 1904.
THOS. MURPHY	First Monday in May, 1904, to first Monday in May, 1906.
THOS. MURPHY	First Monday in May, 1906, to first Monday in May, 1908.
JOHN H. DONAHUE	First Monday in May, 1908, to first Monday in May, 1910.
JOHN H. DONAHUE	First Monday in May, 1910, to first Monday in May, 1912.

C''

Description of Fatal Accidents for Allegany and Garrett Counties for Year Ending April 30, 1912.

William L. Wilson, a miner, aged 22 years, single, was fatally injured by a fall of top rock at Tyson No. 2 Mine, operated by the New Central Coal Company, on the eleventh day of May, 1911. He was mining a breast of coal when the accident occurred. A heavy slip in the top rock, which was cut out on the left side, and ran to a point in the centre of the place, fell, catching him and injuring him in such a manner that he died three hours later at his home in Lonaconing.

Horace S. Clark, general utility man, aged 40 years, married, residing at Frostburg, was injured at Mine No. 11, operated by the Consolidation Coal Company, on the fifth day of June, 1911, and died on the twenty-ninth day of October, 1911. Mr. Clark was lifting a mine car that was on the track and was using a small iron rail for a lever, and while lifting the car the lever slipped and struck Mr. Clark near the temple, causing meningitis of the brain, which resulted in his death four months later. An autopsy was made by Drs. Price and Cobey, showing the cause of death.

Lewis Marks, a miner, aged —— years, single, residence, Barrellsville, was seriously injured by a fall of top rock, at the Bond Mine, operated by the Cumberland Basin Coal Company on the sixth of June, and died on the eighth of October, 1911. He was working a room in the Bond Mine when the accident occurred. The condition of his place showed that he was not a practical miner—the place not being timbered and in a dangerous condition.

Robert Harvey, a miner, aged 22 years, married, residing near Barnum, was killed instantly by a fall of top rock on the fourteenth day of June, 1911, at No. 3 Mine, operated by the Monroe Coal Company. He was taking out heading stumps when the accident occurred. A heavy piece of top rock fell while he was loading a car, catching him and killing him instantly. Mr. Harvey was a good, practical miner; his place was in good condition, and an accident of this kind was unlooked for.

John Lee, aged 27 years,, a motorman, employed by the Piedmont and Georges Creek Coal Company, was seriously injured on the third day of August, 1911, and died shortly after the accident at his home at Eckhart. Mr. Lee was employed as a motorman and was taking a trip of empty cars into the mine when the accident occurred. It appeared he was making a flying trip, and while going in he had to pass through a trap-door. This door was opened by the motor hitting it, but he never stopped; he went to the "lie," a short distance from the door and coupled up to a trip of loaded cars and returned, and in the meantime the door became partly closed, and while making the return trip he ran into the

trap-door and in some way was caught between the motor and trap door in such a manner that he died shortly after the accident.

Robert Graham, a miner, aged 45 years, married, residing at Mt. Savage, was killed instantly by a fall of breast rock at Mine No. 2, operated by the New York Mining Company on the twenty-ninth day of August, 1911. The breast coal at this mine is separated by a heavy rock and it appears that he fired a shot in the bottom breast coal under the rock and was loading a car when the rock fell and killed him instantly. Mr. Graham and his partner had just finished taking out a stump and another place was given them to break off; this they did not do, but started on a corner a short distance from where they had taken out the stump. He was told not to take any coal out of the corner; but he wanted to finish his day's work by loading a car and by doing this at the corner a heavy piece of breast fell, catching him and killing him instantly.

William Mauks, a miner, aged 29 years, married, residing near Bayard, was killed instantly by a fall of top rock in Gutchall & Gates Mine, on the fourth day of September, 1911. Mr. Mauks was mining a breast of coal when a heavy pot of top rock fell, catching him and killing him instantly. The place was in a fair condition and the top rock is generally good; yet a very unusual slip fell and caught Mauks and killed him instantly.

James and William Starkey, father and son, miners, aged 37 and 16 years, respectively, were both killed instantly by a heavy fall of top rock at Washington No. 2 Mine, operated by the Piedmont and Georges Creek Coal Company, on the twenty-fifth day of September, 1911. They were mining a breast of coal when a slip in the top rock gave away, catching both and killing them instantly. Mr. Starkey was recognized as being one of the most careful and practical miners. His working place was in excellent condition and an accident of such a serious nature was unlooked for; but the dangerous slip was there that causes so many accidents and without any warning it fell, catching both father and son, killing them both instantly.

William Starkey, a miner, aged 16 years, was killed instantly with his father at Washington No. 2 Mine, operated by the Piedmont and Georges Creek Coal Company, on the twenty-fifth day of September, 1911. This accident was caused in the same manner in which his father lost his life—as father and son were both killed at the same time.

William Faherty, a miner, aged 50 years, married, residence, Westernport, was killed at Washington No. 4 Mine, operated by the Piedmont and Georges Creek Coal Company, on the eleventh day of November, 1911, by a fall of top rock. He was taking out a strip of a pillar when the accident occurred. He was advised to put up a prop, but wanted to finish a car, and while loading the car a heavy piece of top rock fell, catching him and injuring him in such a manner that he died before he was taken out of the mine.

Thomas Fitzgerald, a miner, aged —— years, married, residence, Midland, was killed by a fall of top coal, at Mine No. 7 of the Consolidation Coal Company, on the second day of January, 1912. He was driving a cross-cut and was working at the face, where the accident occurred. A heavy slip in the top coal, under which he put a swinging bar, fell, breaking the bar and catching him and injuring him in such a manner that he died a few minutes later.

Joseph Watson, a miner, aged 39 years, single, residence, Bloom-

ay 1, 1911 to April 30, 1912.

Name of Company	Extent of Injury
›entral Coal Co.....	Died shortly after accident.
idation Coal Co.....	Died Oct. 29th, about 5 months later.
›rland Basin Coal Co.....	Died Oct 8th, about 4 months later.
› Coal Mining Co.....	Killed instantly.
ont & George's Creek Coal Co...	Died shortly after accident.
'ork Mining Co.....	Killed instantly.
ıll & Gates Coal Co.....	Killed instantly.
ont & George's Creek Coal Co...	Killed instantly.
ont & George's Creek Coal Co...	Killed instantly.
ont & George's Creek Coal Co...	Died shortly after accident.
idation Coal Co.....	Died shortly after accident.
ington Coal Co.....	Died about 11 hours after accident.
ont & George's Creek Coal Co...	Killed instantly.
t County Coal Co.....	Killed instantly.

the trestle. Mr. Furr was in the act of unloading one of the cars when the trestle gave away, leaving him and the two cars fall a distance of about fifteen feet. No doubt he was caught under one of the cars and killed instantly.

Lebro Batisto, aged 38 years, a miner, residing at Dodson, was killed instantly by a fall of top rock at Dodson No. 1 mine, operated by the Garrett County Coal Mining Company, on the eleventh day of April, 1912. Batisto, with his partner, was tamping a hole for a shot when the accident occurred. He was on his knees throwing coal in the hole, his partner doing the tamping, when a large heavy pot of rock from the roof fell, catching Batisto and killing him instantly. He leaves a wife and three children in Italy.

Table of Inspections.

ALLEGANY COUNTY.

Name of Company.	Name of Mine.	Number of Operations	Inspections
[illegible]olidation Coal Co	Mine No. 1	1	5
[illegible]olidation Coal Co	Mine No. 2	1	4
[illegible]lidation Coal Co	Mine No. 3	2	12
[illegible]lidation Coal Co	Mine No. 4	1	5
[illegible]lidation Coal Co	Mine No. 5	1	3
[illegible]lidation Coal Co	Mine No. 6	1	2
[illegible]lidation Coal Co	Mine No. 7	2	8
[illegible]lidation Coal Co	Mine No. 8	1	3
[illegible] Co	Mine [illegible]. 9	2	5
[illegible]	Mine No. 10	1	5
[illegible]	Mine No. 11	1	5
[illegible]ont & George's Creek Coal Co	Washington No. 1	2	5
[illegible]ont & George's Creek Coal Co	Washington No. 2	1	5
Piedmont & George's Creek Coal Co	Washington No. 3	1	2
Piedmont & George's Creek Coal Co	Washington No. 4	1	2
Piedmont & George's Creek Coal Co	Washington No. 5	3	3
George's Creek Coal Co	Cutter No. 1	2	4
George's Creek Coal Co	Mine No. 12	1	1
George's Creek Coal Co	Mine No. 13	3	2
George's Creek Coal Co	Mine No. 14	1	1
George's Creek Coal Co	Tyson No. 16	1	7
New York Mining Co	Big Vein No. 1	1	5
New York Mining Co	Tyson No. 1	1	4
New York Mining Co	Big Vein No. 2	1	4
Union Mining Co	Drift No. 1	1	5
Union Mining Co	Slope No. 2	1	5
Union Mining Co	Clifton No. 3	1	4
New Central Coal Co	Tyson No. 2	1	3
New Central Coal Co	Big Vein 1 and 2	2	3
Maryland Coal Co	Big Vein	6	3
Maryland Coal Co	Tyson	1	3
American Coal Co	Tyson	3	1
Barton & George's Cr'k Valley Coal Co	Carlos	1	4
Wachovia Coal Co	Montell	1	3
Bowery Coal Co			
Bowery Coal Co	Tyson	1	5

Table of Inspections--Continued.

ALLEGANY COUNTY.

Name of Company.	Name of Mine.	Number of Openings	Inspections
Cumberland Basin Coal Co.	Parker	1	4
Cumberland Basin Coal Co.	Bond	1	3
Midland Mining Co.	Enterprise	1	4
Midland Mining Co.	Trimble	1	3
Moscow George's Creek Coal Co.	Moscow No. 3	1	3
Piedmont Mining Co.	Big Vein	7	2
Chapman Coal Co.	Swanton 4-ft.	1	2
Chapman Coal Co.	Swanton Tyson	1	2
Pheonix & George's Creek Co.	Elkhart	1	2
Cumberland George's Creek Co.	Penn	1	1
Franklin Coal Co.	Fahey's	1	2
Davis Coal & Coke Co.	Buxton	1	2
Sullivan Bros. Coal Co.	Sullivan	2	4
LOCAL MINES.			
Frostburg Fuel Co.		1	4
Sol Brode Fuel Co.		1	4
Barnard Fuel Co.		1	1
Smith Fuel Co.		1	1
Barnes Fuel Co.		1	1
Miller Fuel Co.		1	1
Brailer Fuel Co.		1	0
GARRETT COUNTY.			
Blaine Mining Co., No. 1		1	3
Blaine Mining Co., No. 2		3	3
Garrett County Coal Mining Co.		3	3
Potomac Valley Coal Co.		1	2
Three Forks Coal Co.		1	2
Hamill Coal Co.		2	3
Pattison Coal Co.		2	2
Bloomington Coal Co.		2	2
Branard Coal Co.		1	2
Jordan Coal Co.		1	2
Gutchall & Gates Coal Co.		1	3
CLAY MINES, ALLEGANY COUNTY.			
Union Mining Co.		4	2
Savage Mountain Fire Brick Co.		1	3
Big Savage Mountain Fire Brick Co.		2	2
Andrew Ramsey Corporation		1	0
	Total	107	226

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Mine No. 1 is one of the earliest openings on the [illegible]. [illegible] there is a large territory of Big Vein coal to mine and a large output can be looked for at any time. While the mine is practically all pillar work and covers a large area, there are a large amount of old works connected with No. 1 Mine. It is the intention of the management to go over these old works from which they will recover a large amount of this supposedly "lost" coal. The mine is ventilated by a large 25-foot fan and ventilation is generally good. This air is split into the different sections of the mine from the main air course by concrete overcasts and a fresh amount of air is furnished near the working places.

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Description of the Mines.

CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY.

H. V. Hesse, General Manager. A. E. Reppert, Superintendent.

The Consolidation Coal Company, the largest coal producers in the State, are located in Allegany County, where they are operating 11 mines in the Big Vein and Tyson seams of coal of which they have a large territory. During the year ending December 31, 1911, the Consolidation Coal Company employed 2886 persons and produced 2,178,391 tons of coal, showing a decrease of 177,907 tons under the year 1910, which decrease was caused by the dullness in the coal trade in the earlier part of the year. This company made many improvements inside and outside of their mines during the year, and all the mines are in a good, healthy and safe condition.

MINE NO. 1.

A. E. Reppert, Superintendent. Thos. McFarland, Mine Foreman.

Mine No. 1 is located at Ocean on the east side of the George's Creek, and is a slope 2,200 feet long, working the Pittsburgh or Big Vein of coal, and is the second largest operation in the State. During the year 1911 this mine employed 555 persons and produced 438,631 tons of coal, showing a decrease of 53,549 tons. This decrease was caused by the dullness of the coal trade in the earlier part of the year. The coal is mined by pick and machine, the largest portion by pick; a very small tonnage was mined by machines during the year 1911.

Mine No. 1 is one of the earliest openings of the State, and yet there is a large territory of Big Vein coal to mine and a large output can be looked for at any time. While the mine is practically all pillar work and covers a large area, there are a large amount of old works connected with No. 1 Mine. It is the intention of the management to go over these old works from which they will recover a large amount of this supposedly "lost" coal. The mine is ventilated by a large 25-foot fan and ventilation is generally good. This air is split into the different sections of the mine from the main air course by concrete overcasts and a fresh amount of air is furnished near the working places.

MINE NO. 2.

E. Reppert, Superintendent. Douglas Shaw, Mine Foreman.

Mine No. 2 is located at Carlos Junction and is a drift opening working the Lower Sewickly or Tyson Seam of coal. The mine is ventilated by a fan and worked on the double-entry system. It is one of the later openings of the Consolidation Coal Company. During the year this mine employed 36 persons and produced 25,119 tons of coal, showing an increase of 5,423 tons over the year 1910. The mine is in fair condition. Some little trouble is experienced by drainage, caused by local dips from the pillaring of the Big Vein, which lies under the Tyson seam.

MINE NO. 3.

A. E. Reppert, Superintent. Wm. Sleeman, Mine Foreman.

Mine No. 3, known as the "Hoffman Slope," is located at Hoffman, a small mining village, situated on the Eckhart Branch of the Cumberland and Pennsylvania railroad, and is the third largest operation in the State. During the year 1911 this mine employed 506 persons and produced 29,995 tons by pick, and 35,657 tons by machines, making a total production of 226,652 tons, and showing an increase of 2,833 tons over the year 1910.

The mine is ventilated by a large 20-foot Lepley fan which was installed at the pumping shaft during the past year and which improved the ventilation very much by giving a shorter circuit. Many other improvements were made at No. 3, both in and outside of the mine, viz.: the completion of the new boiler and engine house during the year, and many changes and improvements on the outside, such as making new side-tracks for handling mine cars, timber, etc. Several new "lies" were made on the inside for the mine cars, and in general the mine is in a fair condition, and everything being done to keep it so. A source of much danger which surrounded No. 3 Mine has been eliminated during the year, being the large body of standing water in the Borden Shaft which has now been entirely drained, and the apprehension of all danger from the body of water is a thing of the past.

MINE NO. 4.

A. E. Reppert, Superintendent. Jas. Weston, Mine Foreman.

Mine No. 4 is located at Eckhart and is a slope working the Pittsburgh or Big Vein. It is one of the oldest openings in the State. No. 4 was abandoned several times and was supposedly worked out; but it was again reopened and a large percentage of this lost coal is being recovered. The present condition of No. 4 Mine shows that it is still able to give a fair production of coal and will continue to do so for some years to come. It appears that in the earlier days of mining coal at No. 4 a large area of coal which lay under water made it a difficult proposition to mine, and for that reason no doubt this coal was left in.

MINE NO. 5.

Robert Edwards, Foreman.

Mine No. 5 is located near Midland and has two drift-openings, one on the right, and one on the left of "Squirrel Neck." At this mine they are working the Tyson seam of coal, where it is in a much disturbed condition. While this coal ranked with the best, yet the many rock faults and the drainage were sources of much trouble and expense and

it was finally decided to abandon No. 5. No. 2 Mine, on the right, is working a few men prospecting and trying to penetrate a rock fault which was met in the main heading. During the year this mine employed 60 persons and produced 20,074 long tons of coal, showing a decrease of 15,055 tons under the preceding year of 1910.

No. 5 Mine is ventilated by a fan and No. 2 mine by furnace. The haulage is by mules to the mouth of the mine, and then taken over a tramroad one long mile by a small locomotive to the tipple dumped and shipped over the Cumberland and Pennsylvania railroad.

MINE NO. 6.

A. E. Reppert, Superintendent. John Andrews, Mine Foreman.

Mine No. 6, operated by the Consolidation Coal Company, is located near Lord, a short distance from Mine No. 7, and is a slope working the Tyson seam of coal and is one of the later openings in Allegany county. The mine is ventilated by a fan and overcast system, and haulage is by an endless rope, haulage system. During the year this mine employed 106 persons and produced 48,135 long tons of coal, showing a decrease of 8,507 tons, compared with the preceding year of 1910. The mine is ventilated by a large fan and overcast system, and is in fair condition.

MINE NO. 7.

A. E. Reppert, Superintendent. Jenkins Daniels, Mine Foreman.

Mine No. 7 is a double-slope opening. and is located at Lord, a small mining town situated on the Carlos Branch of the Cumberland and Pennsylvania railroad. It is the "banner" mine and a model in production and men employed. Mine No. 7 is compoed of two slopes, one protruding under the other a short distance from the mouth; both slopes descend into a large territory of the Pittsburgh or Big Vein of coal, from which the coal is taken by two large stationary engines and shipped over the Carlos Branch of the Cumberland and Pennsylvania railroad. The mine is ventilated by a large 25-foot fan, and by a split in the air both slopes are ventilated by the same fan, thus giving fresh air to each heading. During the year 1911 this mine employed 978 persons and produced 891,971 tons of coal by pick mining and 28,243 tons by machines, making a total of 920,214 tons, a decrease of 227,361 tons under the preceding year of 1910. Many improvements were made during the year by constructing concrete overcasts and new haulage roads which improved the ventilation and shortened the haulage materially. No. 7 is still the "banner" mine in the region and is in condition to resume its normal output at any time.

MINE NO. 8.

A. E. Reppert, Superintendent. W. H. R. Thomas, Mine Foreman.

No. 8 Mine is located at Midland and is a drift opening, working the Pittsburgh or Big Vein coal and in a squeezed section of No. 1. No. 8 Mine is composed of nearly all old works. Much of the coal recovered is taken from No. 1 Mine, in which a large area of coal was left in such a condition that it could not be recovered from No. 1, and the only means of recovery was through No. 8. Here they have recovered a large percentage of the coal that was supposedly lost in No. 1. The mine is ventilated by a fan, but owing to the difficult in circulating the air in this kind of works at some inspections I have made I have noticed some black damp generating; this, however, is a difficult matter to avoid in this kind of works.

MINE NO. 9.

A. E. Reppert, Superintendent. Edw. Jenkins, Mine Foreman.

No. 9 Mine is composed of two drift-openings and are designated as A and B. They are located near Allegany, and are the earliest openings in the upper Sewickly or Tyson seam of coal in this section of the region. During the year 1911 Mine No. 9 employed 159 persons and produced 109,330 tons of coal; of this amount 26,483 tons were mined by machines, showing an increase of 6,373 tons of coal over the year 1910. The mine is ventilated by a 14-foot fan which furnishes a [illegible] supply of air and ventilation. Some trouble is experienced at No. 9 [illegible] from the water caused by surface breaks by the Big Vein.

MINE NO. 10.

A. E. Reppert, Superintendent. Frank Myers, Mine Foreman.

Mine No. 10 is a drift opening located near Eckhart, and is working upper S[illegible]ly or Tyson seam of coal. It is one of the later openings [illegible] on Coal Company in this section of the region. During [illegible] mine employed 101 persons and produced 49,736 tons of [illegible] of 17,733 tons over the year 1910. The mine is ven[illegible] 8-foot direct-connected fan which supplies a large quantity [illegible] the working forces.

MINE NO. 11.

A. E. Reppert, Superintendent. Eugene Layman, Mine Foreman.

Mine No. 11 is located in the Pumping Shaft about 100 feet above the Big Vein and is working in the Upper Sewickly or Tyson seam of coal. It is the most model small vein mine in Allegany County. The management of this mine deserves some special notice for the condition the mine is in, and for the good judgment being used in complying with the mining laws. During the year 1911 No. 11 Mine employed 86 persons and produced 49,359 tons of coal, showing an increase of 23,233 tons over the year 1910. The mine is ventilated by the large fan at the Pumping Shaft. A split is made in the shaft from which No. 11 is ventilated by concrete overcasts.

BORDEN SHAFT.

A. E. Reppert, Superintendent. Alex. Neal, Mine Foreman.

The old Borden Shaft, which was abandoned twenty-one years ago, no doubt before this report is published, will again be a large producer of Big Vein coal and again be placed with the leading mines of Allegany County. At present the Consolidation Coal Company are reopening the Borden Shaft, equipping it with the best obtainable mechanical power and safety appliances and from which they will recover a large area of coal.

PIEDMONT AND GEORGE'S CREEK COAL COMPANY.

John S. Brophy, General Manager.

The Piedmont and George's Creek Coal Company are operating five mines in Allegany County, and are located near Westernport and Eckhart, with main offices at Frostburg. They are the second largest producers in the State. During the year this company employed 415 persons and produced 216,884 tons of coal, a decrease of 74,322 tons under the preceding year of 1910.

WASHINGTON MINE NO. 1.

Matt Condry, Superintendent. Chas. Murray, Foreman.

Washington Mine No. 1, operated by the Piedmont and George's Creek Coal Company, is located near Eckhart and ships over the Eckhart Branch of the Cumberland and Pennsylvania railroad. There are two openings working the Big Vein. They employ only a few men. The mines are ventilated by natural means and the general conditions are good. During the year 1911 No. 1 Mine employed seven persons and produced 3,059 tons of coal, showing a decerease of 20,428 compared with the year 1910, which decrease was caused by scarcity of places and few men employed.

WASHINGTON MINE NO. 2

Matt Condry, Superintendent. Wm. Condry, Foreman.

Washington Mine No. 2 is a drift opening, located near Eckhart, and ships over the Eckhart Branch of the Cumberland and Pennsylvania railroad. It is one of the leading Tyson mines in Allegany County. During the year 1911 this mine employed 197 persons and produced 107,874 tons of coal, showing a decrease of 37,440 tons under the preceding year of 1910. The mine is ventilated by a fan. It is equipped with electric haulage system and the general conditions of the mines are good. The product is shipped over the Eckhart branch of the Cumberland and Pennsylvania railroad.

WASHINGTON MINE NO. 3.

Wm. Brown, Superintendent. James Burns, Mine Foreman.

Washington Mine No. 3 is a drift opening, located on the west side of the George's Creek, near Franklin, and is working the Lower Kittanning or Davis six-foot seam. It ships over the Cumberland and Pennsylvania railroad. The coal at this point is in a much disturbed condition and makes mining of the coal a difficult proposition because of the many rock faults that are met in the development of this mine. No. 3 is ventilated by a fan and the general conditions are good. This mine employs a small number of men. This coal is taken from the mine to the tipple by mules and shipped over the Cumberland and Pennsylvania railroad. During the year 1911 Mine No. 3 employed 25 persons and produced 17,125 tons of coal, an increase of 8,269 tons above the year 1910.

WASHINGTON MINE NO. 4.

Wm. Brown, Superintendent. E. F. Lambert, Foreman.

Washington Mine No. 4 is a drift opening on the east side of the George's Creek, near Franklin, and is working the Lower Kitanning or Davis six-foot vein, and ships over the Cumberland and Pennsylvania

railroad. This mine employs a small number of men and is ventilated by a fan. The general conditions of the mine are good. The coal is taken from the mines by mules and shipped over the Cumberland and Pennsylvania railroad. During the year this mine employed 58 persons and produced 40,506 tons of coal, a decrease of 14,082 tons under the preceding year of 1910.

WASHINGTON MINE NO. 5.

Wm. Brown, Superintendent. John Machin, Foreman.

Washington Mine No. 5 is a series of drift openings located on the west side of the George's Creek, near Franklin, and is working the Barnesville or Barton four-foot seam of coal. The mines are reached by a long plane and tram-road, over which the coal is taken and shipped over the Cumberland and Pennsylvania railroad. The openings are ventilated by fans and the conditions in general are good. During the year the mine employed 95 persons and produced 47,133 tons of coal, showing a decrease of 11,207 tons under the previous year of 1910.

NEW YORK MINING COMPANY.

Wm. L. Hamilton, Superintendent.

The New York Mining Company are operating three drift openings on the east and west side of Jennings' Run, near Allegany, and are working the Big Vein and Tyson seams of coal. During the year 1911 this company employed 277 persons in and outside the mine and produced 146,016 tons of coal, a decrease of 76,147 tons under the preceding year of 1910. This company experienced a great deal of broken time, and No. 2 Tyson was idle during the year 1911.

UNION NO. 1, BIG VEIN.

Wm. Hamilton, Superintendent. John Casey, Foreman.

Union Mine No. 1 is located near Allegany, and is working the Big Vein or Pittsburg seam of coal on the west side of Jennings' Run. The mine is reached by a short branch road of the Cumberland and Pennsylvania railroad, over which the coal is shipped. During the year ending December 31, 1911, this mine employed 78 men and produced 39,331 tons of coal, showing a decrease of 16,267 under the year 1910.

During the year electric mining machines were installed at No. 1 Mine and appear to be giving entire satisfaction in many ways. In previous years a large rock or shale which formed in the breast coal was not taken down by the miners which was a source of much trouble to both miner and operator to place the coal in a marketable condition. The mine is in fair condition and is ventilated by a twelve-foot fan. The haulage is by horses and electric motor.

TYSON NO. 1.

Wm. Hamilton, Superintendent. John Casey, Foreman.

No. 1 Tyson Mine is located on the west side of Jennings' Run, a short distance north of No. 1 Big Vein Mine, and is reached by a short plane. It is working the Tyson seam of coal. This is a small operation, employing a small number of men. It is ventilated by natural means and the general conditions are fair. During the year No. 1 Tyson Mine em-

f Mining	Improvements during the year 1911
.....	New overcasts haulage tracks
.....	New scales installed.
.....	Engine and boiler completed, 20-foot fan installed and side tracks outsid
.....	General improvements.
.....	General improvements.
.....	General improvements.
.....	New concrete overcast and general improvements
s	General improvements.
.....	Electric pump installed, new side track and electric mining machine.
.....	Electric haulage installed with electric pumps.
.....	Concrete overcast and general improvements.
.....	General improvements.
.....	New side track inside, giving motor shorter haulage
.....	General improvements.
.....	General improvements.
ll.....	New storage bin completed with conveyor and screen attached
ll.....	Electric mining machine installed.
.....	None.
.....	General improvements.
.....	Idle during the year.
.....	General improvements, new tipple erected at No. 1.
.....	General improvements.
.....	General improvements.
.....	Several small openings made, tramroad extended and rope haulage instal
.....	General improvements.
.....	General improvements.
.....	General improvements.
.....	General improvements.
s	Electric conveyor at Parker tipple.
.....	New 6-foot Stine fan.
.....	General improvements.
.....	One opening made.
.....	Fan erected at Clifton.
.....	General improvements.
.....	Boiler and engine room erected, compressor and haulage plant installed.
.....	General improvements.
.....	New tipple erected.
.....	Bricquette plant completed.
.....	General improvements.
.....	General improvements.
.....	Idle during year, abandoned.
.....	General improvements.
nchers...	New tipple and fuel station.
.....	General improvements, new operation.
.....	New tipple and scales, tramroad extended.
.....	General improvements.
.....	General improvements.
.....	General improvements.
.....	General improvements.

ANY COUNTY.

.....	Several new houses erected.
.....	General improvements.
.....	General improvements.
.....	General improvements.
.....	Pumping station installed.
.....	General improvements.
.....	1 Large gasoline motor.
.....	General improvements.
.....	General improvements.
.....	General improvements.
.....	

ployed 17 persons and produced 5,968 tons of coal, showing a decrease of 3,175 tons under the year 1910. No. 1 Tyson is a fair small-vein mine, but conditions are always such that it is a difficult matter to get men to work it. The management was bad, but the conditions of this mine were seldom good.

UNION MINE NO. 2.

William Hamilton, Superintendent.

Lawrence Barth, Foreman. Jno. Tipping, Assistant Foreman.

Union No. 2 Mine is located near Allegany on the east side of Jennings' Run, and is a drift opening, working the Big Vein or Pittsburgh seam of coal. This is the largest mine of the New York Mining Company, and is ventilated by a twelve-foot fan. The haulage is by horses from side headings to "lies," and then taken by a third-rail electric motor to the tipple, and shipped over the Cumberland and Pennsylvania railroad. The mine is in the eastern outcrop of the Big Vein, where the coal is in a much disturbed condition, the coal being separated by a heavy rock or shale parting in the breast, which makes mining rather difficult. During the year this mine employed 179 persons and produced 100,717 tons of coal, a decrease of 48,233 tons under the year 1910.

UNION MINING COMPANY.

UNION MINES.

Wm. L. Hamilton, Superintendent. Jas. Aldon, Mine Foreman.

The Union Mining Company are working two small openings near Frostburg, working the Big Vein practically from the old works. Much trouble is experienced in this kind of work in mining the coal, showing a decrease of 72,265 tons under the year 1910. The decrease no doubt was caused by the dullness of the coal trade and one of the drifts being worked out. The mines are ventilated by an outlet from the Eckhart fan, located at No. 4, Consolidation Mine, and by natural means, and ventilation is generally good.

GEORGE'S CREEK COAL COMPANY, INC.

John R. Hamilton, General Manager.

The George's Creek Coal Company, Inc., are operating a series of drift-openings on the east and west sides of the George's Creek, near Lonaconing, and are working the Big Vein and Tyson seams of coal. During the year 1911 this company employed 117 persons and produced 178,565 tons of coal, showing an income of 4,781 tons above the preceding year 1910.

NO. 1, "CUTTER."

Nathaniel Somerville, Foreman.

Mine No. 1, "Butter," is located on the west side of the George's Creek and is a drift-opening and working the Big Vein. It ships over the George's Creek and Cumberland railroad. During the year this mine employed 68 persons and produced 78,919 tons of coal, showing a decrease of

e preceding year 1910. This is the largest operation d the territory of coal getting smaller and working fewer men employed. The coal yet to mine lies on the of the main heading and does not extend a great distance ; and with the present output Mine No. 1 will not be on the shipping mine list of Allegany County during the year. A new tipple was erected near the mouth of No. 1 Mine and has a hope haulage system.

MINE NO. 2.

David Dunn, Mine Foreman.

No. 2 Mine is located on the east side of the George's Creek, about one mile east of Lonaconing; is a drift-opening, working the Big Vein, and is one of the later openings of this company. The coal at No. 2 Mine lies near the surface and is composed of a narrow strip alongside the ountain. It employs a small number of men and conditions are gener- good. Air-holes are driven to the surface for ventilation.

MINE NO. 12.

David Dunn, Foreman.

No. 12 Mine is a drift-opening on the east side of the George's Creek located near Gilmore. The mine is reached by a long plane over h the coal is lowered and shipped over the George's Creek and Cum- nd railroad. It is a small operation and worked very little during year. This, like No. 2 Mine, is working the Big Vein and is prac- ly working abandoned coal. It is ventilated by natural means and ditions are generally fair.

MINE NO. 13.

David Dunn, Foreman.

Mine No. 13 is a drift-opening and, like Mines Nos. 2 and 12, is a small operation located on the east side of the George's Creek near Lonaconing, and ships over the George's Creek and Cumberland railroad. The coal is confined to a narrow strip along the mountain side from which a large amount of good black coal was recovered. The mine is ventilated by natural means and is generally in good condition.

MINE NO. 14.

David Dunn, Foreman.

Mine No. 14 is a small operation on the west side of the George's Creek, a drift opening working the Big Vein and ships over the George's Creek and Cumberland railroad. The mine employs a small number of men and is ventilated by natural means. Conditions generally are good. The mine was worked out and abandoned during the year.

MINE. 16.

Douglas Somerville, Mine Foreman.

No. 16 Mine is located directly above No. 1 or "Cutter" and is a drift, working the Tyson seam of coal, and is one of the leading small-vein mines in the region, always ready to increase the output. During the year 1911 this mine employed 115 persons and produced 56,103 tons of coal, showing an increase of 13,834 tons above the previous year, 1910. Mine No. 16 is one of the model mines in Allegany county. It is well equipped and is always in shape for a large production. It is ventilated by natural means and general conditions are good.

NEW CENTRAL COAL COMPANY.

Duncan Sinclair, Superintendent.

The New Central Coal Company are operating three drift-openings on the east and west sides of the George's Creek, and are working the Big Vein and Tyson seams of coal, shipping over the George's Creek and Cumberland railroad. During the year 1911 this company employed 97 persons and produced 60,276 tons of coal, showing a decrease of 10,493 tons under the previous year, 1910.

BIG VEIN MINES NOS. 1 AND 2.

Wm. Thompson, Foreman.

Mines Nos. 1 and 2 are drift-openings on the east side of the George's Creek, near Lonaconing, and is working the Tyson vein of coal shipping ships over the George's Creek and Cumberland railroad. These openings are reached by a tramroad about one mile long, over which the coal is hauled by horses. The mines are working the crop coal and from which a good grade of coal is recovered. The mines are ventilated by natural means and ventilation is generally good. During the year 1911 these mines employed 34 persons and produced 30,443 tons of coal, showing an increase of 5,510 tons above the year 1910. The mines are ventilated by natural means, which is generally good.

MINE NO. 2, TYSON.

Wm. Thompson, Foreman.

No. 2 Tyson Mines is a drift-opening on the west side of the George's Creek, near Lonaconing, and is working the Tyson vein of coal, showover the George's Creek and Cumberland railroad. The mine is ventilated by a fan and conditions are generally good. The coal is taken from the mine by an endless rope haulage system, and if some attention would be given to it it could be made one of the best small-vein mines in the region. During the year 1911 this mine employed 63 persons and produced 29,833 tons of coal, showing a decrease of 5,013 tons under the year 1910. Some improvement was made at No. 2 Mine by brushing the sides down for clearance, which was badly needed.

MARYLAND COAL COMPANY.

KINGSLAND MINE.

Richard T. Spears, Superintendent and Foreman.

The Maryland Coal Company are operating a series of drift-openings on the west side of the George's Creek, near Lonaconing, and ship over the George's Creek and Cumberland railroad. During the year 1911 this company employed 121 persons and produced 78,255 tons of coal, and showed an increase of 36,180 tons above the preceding year 1910.

The Big Vein openings are located on the right and left of the tipple and are reached by a tramroad. The haulage is done by a stationary engine located along the tramroad and are operating with rope over a plan tramroad about one mile long over which the coal is lowered to the bottom of the mountain and then taken to the tipple. These openings as a rule are not classed as mines; they do not extend under the hill until they

strike the old works, yet the great number opened gives many men employment and very often a large amount of coal is recovered. The general condition of these openings is good.

TYSON MINE NO. 1.

Richard T. Spears, Superintendent and Foreman.

No. 1 Tyson Mine is located directly above the Kingsland Mine, and is a drift-opening working the Tyson seam of coal and ships over the George's Creek and Cumberland railroad. Until recently this mine has been practically idle, employing only a few men but under the new management the mine has been thoroughly renovated and improved, and it now competes with only small-vein mines in that section of the region. The mine is ventilated by a fan and conditions are good. The output increased considerably during the year 1911.

MIDLAND MINING COMPANY.

Wm. A. Somerville, General Manager.

The Midland Mining Company is operating two drift-openings and is working the Big Vein of coal. During the year this company employed 48 persons and produced 27,994 tons of coal, a decrease of 3,139 tons under the preceding year of 1910.

ENTERPRISE.

John S. Askey, Foreman.

The Enterprise Mine is located near Midland and is working two slopes, working the Big Vein seam of coal and employes a small number of miners. The mine is ventilated by a fan at the upper slope which forces the air over a large territory of old works to the lower slope, which employes only a few men. The coal is pulled to the surface by two stationary engines and then over a tramroad to the tipple and shipped over the Cumberland and Pennsylvania railroad. As a rule the mine is in a fair condition, considering this kind of work.

TRIMBLE MINE.

Frank Stahl, Foreman.

Trimble Mine is a small mine and is operated by the Midland Mining Company. It is located near Morantown and is working the Big Vein seam of coal. This mine shipped very little coal during the year 1911; the greatest portion of coal mined was used by the J. B. Carter Construction Company, on the Western Maryland railroad. The mine is ventilated by natural means and is generally good. One new opening was made during the year from which the largest portion of coal was mined. The dangerous practice of riding the plane by miners should be avoided. The accident that happened on the plane a short time ago should be a warning to everybody.

MOSCOW-GEORGE'S CREEK COAL COMPANY.

MOSCOW MINE NO. 3.

Wm. A. Somerville, Superintendent. Edward Brennan, Foreman.

Moscow Mine No. 3 is a small operation on the west side of the George's Creek, near Barton, and is a drift-opening working the Bakerstown, or Barton four-foot vein, and employs a small number of men. The mine is ventilated by a fan and conditions of the mine are good. The haulage is by mules to the tipple, and is shipped over the Cumberland and Pennsylvania railroad. During the year this mine employed 39 persons and produced 16,557 tons of coal, showing an increase of 571 tons over the year 1910. In connection with the Moscow Mine No. 3, there are a small number of men employed working the Pittsburgh vein of coal, and is known as the Pekell Mine and employs three persons, who produced 1,681 tons during the year.

CUMBERLAND BASIN COAL COMPANY.

PARKER AND BOND MINES.

Thos. Bathgate, Superintendent.

Near Barrellsville, in the northeastern section of the region. This company is operating two openings in the lower coal measures in Maryland. The mines are reached by a short branch of the Cumberland and Pennsylvania railroad, over which the coal is shipped. During the year 1911 this company employed 181 persons in and outside of the mines, showing an increase of 50 men, producing 70,704 long tons of coal, an increase in production of 23,580 tons above the preceding year, 1911.

PARKER MINE.

Thos. Bathgate, Superintendent. George Waddell, Foreman.

Parker Mine, operated by the Cumberland Basin Coal Company, is a drift-opening and is located near Barrellsville and working the Clarion or Parker vein of coal, which is considered the best quality of coal mined in the region for smithing purposes. During the year a new 42x50-foot electric conveyor was installed at the Parker tipple and is giving general satisfaction. The mine is ventilated by a 14-foot fan and is in a fair condition. The haulage is by electric motor and mules. Coal is mined by pick and electric chain-machines, and in general the mine is well equipped with modern mining machinery. It is one of the best mining plants in the region, yet, for reasons unknown, the mines of the Cumberland Basin Coal Company closed down during the year 1912 and at present are idle.

BOND MINE.

Thos. Bathgate, Superintendent. John Golby, Foreman.

Bond Mine is a short slope located a short distance from the Parker Mine and is working the Blubaugh vein of coal. During the year this mine was idle for some time and did very little work. It is the intention of the management of the company to work this mine more extensively and for that reason a new six-foot fan was installed. In the future the coal mined at the Bond Mine will be taken to the Parker tipple for shipment.

HAPMAN COAL COMPANY.

SWANTON MINES.

John Frenzel, Superintendent and Foreman.

The Chapman Coal Company are operating two drift-openings, working the four-foot and Tyson seams of coal on the west side of the George's Creek, near Barton. During the year this company employed 36 persons and produced 46,200 tons of coal, showing an increase of 4,650 tons over the preceding year, 1910. The Big Vein workings operated by the Chapman Coal Company, were worked out during the years.

SWANTON TYSON.

John Frenzel, Foreman.

This mine is located about a mile northwest of Barton. The mine is reached by three planes and a tramroad, over which the coal is taken to the tipple at Barton, and shipped over the Cumberland and Pennsylvania. This mine, like others, had been badly managed, and was cut up in such a manner at the beginning that ventilation was a source of some trouble. The mine is ventilated by natural means and is only fair.

SWANTON-FOUR-FOOT.

John Frenzel, Foreman.

The Swanton Four-Foot Mine is located on the west side of the George's Creek, near Barton, and is reached by a short plane over which the coal is lowered to the tipple and shipped over the Cumberland and Pennsylvania railroad. The mine is ventilated by a fan and ventilation was improved some during the year; yet the excessive use of powder by the miner causes a great deal of smoke to be contended with, a difficult proposition to avoid in the kind of a mine.

PIEDMONT MINING COMPANY.

PEKIN MINES.

Jas. J. Dobbie, Superintendent. Chas. Bowden, Foreman.

The Piedmont Mining Company are operating a series of drift-openings on the west side of the George's Creek at Pekin. These openings are working the outcrop of the Big Vein and are reached by a long tramroad over which the coal is lowered and shipped over the Cumberland and Pennsylvania railroad. During the year this company employed 27 men and produced 28,054 tons of coal, showing a decrease of 1,252 tons under the year 1910. These openings are ventilated by natural means; air-holes are driven to the surface for that purpose and generally give good results for these kind of openings.

DAVIS COAL AND COKE COMPANY.

NO. 17, BUXTON.

O. Tibbett, Superintendent. Harry Wislon, Foreman.

Buxton Mine No. 17, operated by the Davis Coal and Coke Company, is a drift-opening located on the northeast side of the Potomac river, near Bloomington, and is working the Lower Kittanning vein of coal. During the year this company employed 86 persons in and outside of the mine. and produced 89,282 tons of coal, a decrease of 51,943 tons under the year 1910. This decrease was caused by a smaller number being employed and working places, becoming more concentrated by the small territory of coal yet to mine. The mine is ventilated by a fan and conditions are generally good. This mine is practically all pillar work and is confined to a small territory.

MARYLAND COAL AND IRON COMPANY.

TROTTER RUN NOS. 1 AND 2.

Wm. H. Morgan, Superintendent.

W. D. Morgan, Foreman No. 1. M. Conway, Foreman No. 2.

Trotter Run Mine, Nos. 1 and 2, are drift-openings and are located at George's Creek, a new mining village, about one mile west of Barrellsville, and a short distance east of the Cumberland and Pennsylvania railroad, over which the product is shipped. During the year 1911 this company employed 48 persons in and outside of the mines and produced 13,809 tons of coal, showing an increase of 12,609 tons over the year 1910. During the year the rock-tunnel was completed into the Blubaugh vein at No. 1, from which the greatest portion of coal was mined. A new tipple and fuel station were erected on the Cumberland and Pennsylvania railroad and several new houses were built at George's Creek during the year, and in the near future, from all indications, George's Creek will be one of the busiest little mining towns in the region. The mines are in a fair condition.

FRANKLIN COAL COMPANY.

FRANKLIN MINE NO. 10.

Jno. M. Fahey, Superintendent and Mine Foreman.

Franklin Mine No. 1 is located near Westernport, and is a drift-opening, working the Clarion or Parker seam of coal and is one of the latest openings in the county. It is well-equipped with modern improvements and in a good shape to compete with any of the small-vein mines in Allegany County. During the year this mine employed 51 persons and produced 5,687 tons. The opening of this mine was not completed until the latter part of the year 1911. The mine is ventilated by a 14-foot fan and conditions generally are good.

Local Mines in Allegany County.

During the year ending December 31, 1911, there were nine local mines in operation in Allegany County, employing 38 persons; they produced 20,779 tons of coal for domestic purposes. These mines are located in different sections of the county and each mine employs a small number of men. They do not come under the provisions of the mining laws.

FROSTBURG FUEL COMPANY.

TYSON MINE.

Jno. E. Taylor, Superintendent. Louis Walbert, Foreman.

Frostburg Fuel Company are operating a small fuel mine near Frostburg. It is a drift-opening and working the Tyson seam of coal. The mine is ventilated by natural means and is generally good; only a few men are employed by this operation.

BARNARD'S MINE.

Michael Barnard, Superintendent.

The Barnard mine is located near Eckhart, and is a drift-opening, working the Big Vein. It employs a small number of men and supplies Eckhart and a large number of farmers with fuel coal. The mine is ventilated by natural means and is generally good.

HARVEY MINING COMPANY.

REYNOLDS.

Wm. Harvey, Superintendent. Robert Harvey, Foreman.

The Reynolds Mine is located at Reynolds and is a drift-opening, working the Freeport seam of coal. The production of coal from this mine is consumed by the Cumberland and Westernport Trolly Line at the power plant, which is located near the mine. The mine is ventilated by a small fan and conditions are generally good. A small number of men are employed. .. ..

ANDERSON MINE.

Wm. Anderson, Superintendent.

This Mine is located near Lonaconing, and is a drift-opening, working the Big Vein, and employs a small number of me. All coal mined is used for domestic purposes around Lonaconing. The mine is ventilated by natural means and is generally good.

MILLER MINE.

Jacob Miller, Owner. J. H. Miller, Foreman.

Miller Mine is located near Lonaconing, and is a drift-opening, working the Big Vein. It employes a small number of men. The production is consumed in and around Lonaconing for domestic use. The mine is ventilated by natural means and is generally good.

BRODE MINE.

Sol. Brode, Superintendent.

The Brode Mine is located near Frostburg and is a drift-opening, working the Big Vein, employing a small number of men. The production of this mine is consumed around Frostburg for domestic use. It is ventilated by natural means and is generally good.

BRAILER MINE.

Brailer Bros.

The Brailer Mine is located about 2½ miles northeast of Mt. Savage, and is a drift-opening, working the Big Vein and employing a small number of men. The largest portion of coal mined during the year was consumed by the J. B. Carter Construction Company on the extension of the Western Maryland railroad.

BIG SAVAGE MINE.

J. N. Benson, Superintendent. Albert Klenk, Foreman.

Big Savage Mine is located about 2½ miles west of Allegany and is working the Freeport seam of coal with a small number of men. The coal mined at this place is consumed at the Fire Brick Yard, near Allegany, and operated by the Big Savage Mountain Fire Brick Company.

SMITH MINE.

Samuel Smith, Superintendent.

The Smith Mine is located near Midlothian and is a drift-opening, working the Big Vein. It employes a small number of men. The production of this mine is consumed around Midlothian and Frostburg. The mine is ventilated by natural means and conditions generally are good.

BARNES MINE.

Wm. Barnes, Superintendent.

The Barnes Mine is located near Midlothian and is a drift-opening, working the Big Vein. It employes a small number of men. The production of this place is consumed by Midlothian and Frostburg for domestic use. The conditions at the mine are good.

KEMP'S MINE.

John Kemp, Superintendent.

This mine is located near Borden and is a drift-opening, working the Big Vein. It employs a small number of men. The largest portion of the coal produced at this mine was consumed by the J. B. Carter Construction Company on the extension work of the Western Maryland railroad. The mine is in good condition.

Garrett County Coal Mines.

BLAINE MINING COMPANY.

DILL NOS. 1 AND 2.

Jas. G. Boyd, Superintendent. Geo. Campbell, Forema

Dill Mine No. 1 is a drift-opening located on the northeast side the Potomac river, near Potomac Manor, and is working the Lower Ki tanning or Davis Six-foot seam of coal, and is the largest operation i Garrett County, both in production and number of men employed. Th mine is ventilated by a 12-foot fan and is worked on the double-entry plan The mine is always in a fair condition and every effort is being made to keep it so. During the year this company employed 242 persons and produced 199,215 tons of coal, showing a decrease of 17,508 tons under the year 1910. The decrease no doubt was caused by the dullness in the coal trade during the earlier part of the year, which was quite noticeable in Garrett County during the year 1912. Some little trouble was experienced by this company, caused by a strike of a couple of weeks. The grievances were adjusted satisfactorily, and work was resumed after an idleness of about two weeks through the suspension.

DILL NO. 2.

Jas. G. Boyd, Superintendent. Geo. L. Campbell, Mine Foreman.

Dill Mine No. 2 is a drift-opening located near the head of No. 1 Plane and is working the same coal as No. 1 Mine. This opening was made for the purpose of relieving the long haulage and to improve the ventilation in No. 1 Mine. The mine is ventilated by a furnace, and conditions are generally good. What might have been a serious accident occurred at this mine during the year by a shot of powder. It appears that the air-course was nearly through, and while the superintendent, Jas. G. Boyd, and the mine foreman, were making a tour of the mine, they stopped in front of the air-course, which was nearly through. Not knowing that at the same time a shot was lighted by the miners who were driving the air-course, while examining this special point, the shot went off, injuring the superintendent and mine foreman in a very serious manner. At present both gentlemen are getting along nicely and no fatal results are anticipated from the accident.

DODSON MINES NOS. 1 AND 4.

George C. McFarlane, Superintendent.

H. B. Kight, General Mine Foreman Jas. Jones, Assistant Mine Foreman

Dodson Mine No. 1 is located at Dodson on the northeast side of the Potomac river, and is a drift-opening, working the Lower Kittanning or Davis Six-foot vein. The mine is ventilated by a 14-foot fan and is worked on the double-entry plan, each heading getting a fresh supply of air from the main air-course. Dodson No. 1 is the model mine in Garrett county. The reason for saying this is that I feel that the mine has always been under good management since it was opened, and has always been kept up to the standard. During the year 1911 this company employed 129 persons and produced 105,567 tons of coal and showed a decrease of 15,433 tons under the year 1910.

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[illegible] forces. The coal is mined by pick and taken to a large storage [illegible] and there loaded into two large areal tramway buckets and conveyed across the Potomac river, a distance of 900 feet, to the railroad tipple and shipped over the Western Maryland railroad. No. 2 Mine is connected with No. 1 Mine, is in good condition, and is ventilated by the fan at No. 1 Mine. During the year 1911 this company employes 88 persons and produced 77,814 tons of coal, showing an increase in production of 8,927 tons above the year 1910.

DODSON MINE NO. 4.

Geo. C. McFarlane, Superintendent. H. B. Kight, Mine Foreman

Dodson Mine No. 4 is located directly above mine No. 1, and is a drift-opening, working the Upper Kittanning, which is about 40 feet above the Lower Kittanning. Some trouble was experienced at this mine by the heavy, rock faults that were met with in the straight and left-side headings. The mine is ventilated by an eight-foot fan and conditions are good. The coal is mined by pick, and taken to the plane and lowered to the tipple at Mine No. 1, where it is shipped over the Western Maryland railroad. During the year 1911 Mine No. 4 employed 13 persons and produced 70,550 tons of coal, a decrease of 7.613 tons of coal under the year 1910.

POTOMAC VALLEY COAL COMPANY.

PEERLESS NOS. 1, 2 AND 3.

Alfred Fortney, Superintendent. Frank Bell, Mine Foreman.

Peerless Mines are located about one mile east of Blaine on the northeast side of the Potomac river and are drift-openings, working the Upper Freeport seam of coal, the hardest coal mined in the State, and where a large amount of solid shooting is done by the miners in getting out the coal. It is a dangerous practice. If coal cannot be mined by pick, then other methods should be used for cutting the coal, and have it put in a condition that blasting from the solid may be avoided. During the year this company employed 85 persons and produced 79,305 tons of coal, showing a decrease of 13,412 tons under the year 1910. Peerless mines are all connected and ventilated by one fan. Conditions are generally good.

HAMILL COAL AND COKE COMPANY.

HAMILL MINES NOS. 1 AND 2.

R. A. Smith, Superintendent. W. D. Walker, Mine Foreman.

Hamill Mines Nos. 1 and 2 are located about one mile east of Blaine on the northeast side of the Potomac river and are drift-openings, working the Lower Kittanning seam of coal. The mines are ventilated by a twelve-foot gas-connected fan, which supplies a good amount of air to the working forces. The coal is mined by pick and taken to a large storage bin and there loaded into two large areal tramway buckets and conveyed across the Potomac river, a distance of 900 feet, to the railroad tipple and shipped over the Western Maryland railroad. No. 2 Mine is connected with No. 1 Mine, is in good condition, and is ventilated by the fan at No. 1 Mine. During the year 1911 this company employes 88 persons and produced 77,814 tons of coal, showing an increase in production of 8,927 tons above the year 1910.

THREE FORKS COAL COMPANY.

CHAFFEE MINE NO. 1.

Sheridan Stottlemyer, Superintendent.

Rutherford Stotlemyer, Mine Foreman.

Chaffee Mine is a drift-opening, located about 2½ miles northeast of Chaffee and is working the Lower Kittanning or Davis Six-foot vein. The vein is reached by a tramroad, over which the coal is taken by a small locomotive to the tipple and shipped over the Western Maryland railroad. The mine is ventilated by a fourteen-foot fan and worked on the double-entry plan. The general conditions of the mine are good. During the year 1911 this company employed 104 persons and produced 97,345 tons of coal, showing an increase of 8,343 tons above the year 1910.

MONROE COAL MINING COMPANY.

ELK RUN MINE NO. 1.

Geo. C. McFarland, Superintendent. L. R. Kight, Mine Foreman.

Elk Run Mine No. 1 is located at Barnum, on the northeast side of the Potomac river and is a drift-opening, working the Lower Kittanning or Davis Six-foot seam of coal. The mine is ventilated by a fourteen-foot fan and conditons are fair. No. 1 is a largely developed mine and for that reason more power is needed for the fan to circulate the air. The present power is not sufficient to force enough air for a large number of men; the present number of men being scattered in small numbers in the different headings helps the conditions and so far very little trouble has been experienced by ventilation. During the year 1911 this company employed 62 persons and produced 34,000 tons of coal, a decrease of 12,-373 tons under the year 1910.

ELK RUN MINE NO. 3.

Geo. C. McFarlane, Superintendent. L. R. Kight, Mine Foreman.

Elk Run Mine No. 3 is located at Barnum on the northeast side of the Potomac river and is a drift-opening, working the Bakerstown or Barton four-foot seam. No. 3 Mine is reached by a long plane, over which the coal is lowered to the tipple at No. 1 Mine and shipped over the Western Maryland railroad. It is ventilated by a six-foot fan and conditions are good generally.

BLOOMINGTON COAL COMPANY.

BLOOMINGTON MINE.

E. R. Brydon, Superintendent. Chas. Brindlin, Mine Foreman.

Bloomington Mine is located near Bloomington and is a drift-opeing, working the Lower Kittanning or Davis Six-foot vein, and is ventilated by a fan that is located at the Pattison Mine. The conditions are good, yet the large amount of powder used sometimes causes smoke to accumulate, which is a difficult matter to avoid, especially in this kind of operations. A large portion of this mine is in the old workings which have been cut up very much in the earlier days of mining, making the ventilation hard to take care of and keep in a good condition; yet, if less powder were used it would be a remedy that would better the ventilation considerably. During the year 1911 this company employed 54 persons and produced 59,354 tons of coal, making an increase of 6,509 tons over the year 1910. This mine is located on the main line of the B. & O. railroad, over which the coal is shipped.

PATTISON COAL COMPANY.

PATTISON MINES NOS. 1 AND 2.

Carroll Pattison, Superintendent and Mine Foreman.

Pattison Mine No. 1 is located about one mile west of Bloomington, on the B. & O. railroad, and is a drift-opening, working the Lower Kittanning or Davis Six-foot seam. The mine is ventilated by a twelve-foot fan, which supplies ventilation. This mine being very badly managed in the opening, makes it difficult to provide the proper ventilation; yet, taking the working of the mine, it is in good condition and is one of the best places in Garrett County to work in. During the year 1911 this company employed 39 persons and produced 37,721 tons of coal, making an increase of 1,469 tons over the year 1910.

PATTISON NO. 2 MINE.

Mine No. 2 is located above No. 1, and is reached by a long plane and tramroad, over which the coal is taken to the tipple at No. 1, and shipped over the B. & O. railroad. Mine No. 2 is a small operation, working the Bakerstown or Barton Four-foot seam of coal, and is ventilated by natural means. Only a small number of men are employed. The production and number of men employed are classed with No. 1 Mine.

BRANARD COAL COMPANY.

STOYER MINES NOS. 4 AND 5.

Jas. Christopher, Superintendent and Mine Foreman.

Stoyer Mines Nos. 4 and 5 are located near Branard and are drift-openings, working the Upper Kittanning seam of coal. This company has done very little work during the year and employed only a small number of men, producing 3.000 tons of coal, a decrease of 1,500 tons under the year 1910. The greatest portion done by the Branard Coal Company during the past year having been prospecting.

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ANNUAL REPORT

—OF THE—

MINE INSPECTOR

for Allegany and Garrett Counties, Maryland.

To His Excellency

Governor

Phillips Lee Goldsborough

From May 1st, 1912 to May 1st, 1913

WILLIAM WALTERS, Inspector.

DAILY NEWS PRESS
CUMBERLAND, MD.

Letter of Transmittal.

Midland, Maryland, May 1, 1913.

To His Excellency, PHILLIPS LEE GOLDSBOROUGH,
Governor of Maryland.

Sir:—In compliance with the requirements of Chapter 124, of the acts of the General Assembly of 1902, relating to Mines and Mining, I have the honor to submit herewith my first annual report.

WILLIAM WALTERS,
Inspector.

INTRODUCTION.

To the Governor:

The report herewith submitted is for the year ending December 31, 1912. In point of production the coal tonnage for the year was not as large a one as the preceding year owing to a period of dullness in May, June and July, 1912. Demand for coal was much improved during the last few months of the year but the companies had difficulty in filling orders owing to the scarcity of men. The statistical reports from the various mining operations of the state as compiled show the tonnage to be 4,085,817 gross tons showing a decrease of 80,919 tons from the preceding year, 1911.

During the year ending December 31, 1912, Allegany county employed 3,582 miners, 339 drivers, 436 inside laborers and 588 outside laborers, making a total of 4,945 and showing an increase of 115 employes over the year 1911. The production of coal for Allegany county was 3,438,302 long tons. Of this amount 110,387 tons were mined by machines, showing a decrease of 27,490 decrease of 4,815 tons; also showing a production of 695 tons of coal for each man employed in and outside of the mines in Allegany county and a decrease of 19 tons for each employee.

The average price received by pick miners in Allegany county per gross ton is 63 1-3 cents. The drivers receive $2.20 and $2.30 per day. Inside laborers receive $2.20 per day. Trackmen $2.45 per day. Trappers $1.10 per day. Outside laborers receive $1.80 to $2.50 per day All labor is paid by the hour at ten hours per day and the men are paid semi-monthly.

During the year ending December 31, 1912, Garrett county employed 555 miners, 76 drivers, 37 inside laborers and 88 outside laborers, making a total of 756, a decrease of 28 men under the year 1911. The total production of coal was 647,515 tons all mined by pick and showing a decrease of 77,104 tons, also showing a production of 856 tons for each man employed, an increase of 37 tons for each employed.

The average price received by pick miners in Garrett county per gross ton is 55 to 57 cents and at some of the mines it is subject to change according to the market conditions. Drivers receive $1.90 to $2.10 (per day), inside laborers $1.50 (per day), trackmen $2.35 (per day), outside labor $1.50. All labor is paid by the hour at ten hours per day, and is paid weekly and semi-monthly.

During the year there were employed in coal mining in the state 5,703, a decrease of 1 under the year 1911. Counting the superintendents, mine foremen, engineering corps and office clerks it would be safe to add 300 persons to the total above, making the total employes directly connected with the operation of the mines 6,003.

All mining companies in the state were supplied with blanks for annual statistical report to the mine inspector in December, 1912. Some of the companies were prompt to furnish me the information, others were appealed to personally and by letter, one company was reported to the grand jury of Garrett county, finally on July 16th, 1913 I received the necessary information before the compilation of my report was begun, hence the delay with this report. The mining law should be more explicit on this very important matter.

ACCIDENTS AND INJURIES.

During the fiscal year beginning May, 1, 1912 and ending April 30, 1913 there were 175 accidents, of this number 15 were fatal showing an increase of one fatal, and twenty-three non-fatal accidents for the year.

Of the fifteen fatal accidents that occurred, twelve were in Allegany county and three in Garrett county. Of the total number of accidents, ten were caused by falls of top rock and coal; one caught between a loaded car and roof, two between close props and a car, one was run over by a trip of cars. Miners are among the most heroic people in the world. Danger is always beside them, and they are schooled to believe that at any time they will come face to face with death. The result is that they are accustomed and sometimes indifferent to the dangers which constantly surround them.

I am prompted to call attention to the fact that working men and companies do not take the proper caution, as it is the duty of all who are engaged in coal mine operation from trapper-boy to mine managers, to try and reduce the number of mine accidents. If the men who do the employing would make it a rule to impress each employe with the importance of caution while at work, there would be fewer accidents. If foremen, assistant foremen and boss drivers would not only warn careless ones but notify them to call at the mine office where either the superintendent or mine foreman would explain that carefulness was a duty owed to others as well as themselves, employes would finally be educated to the seriousness of the situation. I sincerely hope that both employer and employee will lend their best efforts to bring about a reduction in the number of accidents.

The reports of non-fatal accidents have increased owing to the compensation paid through the Miners and Operators Co-Operative Relief fund to employes who lose time on account of injuries received while discharging their duties. Before the act there was little or no occasion to report minor accidents. This act was passed by the legislature of 1910, and went into effect on the first day of May of the same year. The County Commissioners of Allegany and Garrett counties have the administrative powers to pay all claims from the relief funds. There is no provision in this act requiring them to publish the amount drawn upon said fund. I have prepared a list of claims giving the name, residence, occupation, nature of injury, cause of injury, amount paid, name of mine and name of company. I desire to express here my appreciation and thanks to Mr. Angus Ireland, clerk to the County Commissioners of Allegany county for courteous assistance received at his hands in preparing this list.

STRIKES.

During the year there was six strikes throughout the state, affecting six different mines, but was only local at each of the places and was not a general strike affecting other mines at the same time. Three were to enforce the semi-monthly pay, one lasted three days. The other three were on account of trouble at the weigh scales and only lasted a short time, as they were settled within a few hours after they occurred and with practically no financial loss to the men or the companies.

WEIGHTS AND WEIGHING.

The question of weight and weighing is paramount and too much attention cannot be given to this important branch in mining.

I have watched this question of weights as carefully as I am able and the weighing process is very simple. The mines that have a well balanced

scale and a weighmaster that will make it his duty to see that the scale is in balance every time he weighs and of keeping platform and pit clear of all dirt, snow, ice or any other foreign matter, you will find a contented lot of miners. While I have not yet found anything that would lead me to believe there was a deliberate attempt on the part of any weighboss or company to be unjust with the men, through carelessness I have found some scales that were in a deplorable condition such as having the fixed rail binding against the scale rail; others with working parts clogged. In each instance I have threatened them with prosecution. Rapid motion weighing has been discouraged, and all acts that will effectually dispel the belief that there is any difficulty in securing accurate and just weight. A great deal of my time has been taken up in going over the weight of empty cars to such a degree that it has been necessary to work exceedingly long hours. The tare has been considerably reduced at the majority of mines but is subject to change at the different season's of the year. There is also an increasing demand for the testing of scales that requires much of the inspector's time. I would suggest that every coal company should be required to keep at their scales a couple of standard test weights. If there were a couple of test weights at each mine the weighmaster could keep his scales more accurate and miners could at any time see the scales tested to their satisfaction which should be their right.

VENTILATION.

There is no phase of mining about which there is more discussion, and concernng which the inspector can get less information, than ventilation.

Rumors are constantly coming to me of bad or insufficient air in various mines, but an investigation of these conditions frequently lead to less satisfactory results than anything with which the inspector has to deal. In practically every mine in the two counties there is a ventilation equipment which is sufficient to furnish more than the lawful amount of air if properly and constantly operated. If the superintendents and bosses in charge of the various mines would make proper use of the equipment which is furnished, the inspector would hear very little about "bad air."

If a company provides a ventilation equipment, and the boss in charge of the mine does not operate it so as to produce sufficient air, it is the duty of the company either to compel the boss to do it or get a boss who will. Indifference on the part of those whose duty it is to provide sufficient air for the men is inexcusable, and under the circumstances in Maryland, with the equipment provided, there should be no such complaint.

In various instances I have closed down places where men were working in less than the required amount of air, and instructions were given that the places should remain closed until the necessary amount should be provided, and I shall continue to close them down whenever I find them.

There are difficulties in the way of the inspector's performance of his duty which should not exist, and would not exist if the mine foremen of the various mines would not seem to resent the visits of the mine inspector, and the miners themselves would be more frank and open in their discussions with the inspector of the conditions under which they work. The inspector is merely a public officer, and neither he nor his position are created for the purpose of interfering with the development of the mining business in Garrett and Allegany counties. His office is for the purpose of improving the conditions under which mines shall be operated and men work, and with co-operation on the part of all those interested, whether as operator, boss or

miner there would be a marked improvement in the mining business in Maryland. Such co-operation could only result in greater efficiency, and all this would result in greater comfort and better health to the miners.

It is very difficult to describe a specific offense or case, but the prevalence of miners' asthma in the mining district suggests that too much attention cannot be paid to the improvement of the working condition in the mines. This would result in a miner being able to do more work with greater comfort and for a longer period of his life. Under the most favorable conditions, by the time a man has been constantly engaged in mining coal until he is forty years of age, dust and smoke will leave indelible traces in his system, and we find many men beginning to show the signs of age at this early period of life. It, therefore, behooves everyone engaged in the business, whether as operator or miner to lend his best efforts to increased efficiency and longer usefulness.

Every report for the last eight years has asked for some change in that part of the law relating to the use of oil for illuminating purposes in the mines. One of the most persistent hindrances to good ventilation is the smoky oil lamp. I would recommend a section similar to the West Virginia oil regulations for illuminating purposes be made part of the Maryland Mining Law. With the inferior grade of oil and the amount of explosives used in our mines it has become a menace to the lives and health of those working under ground.

The Public Health Service should lend their co-operation and investigate the different miners' diseases which I am sure cannot fail to lead to immediate improvement.

I have always taken a keen interest in looking after the health and safety of the working man having served twelve years as treasurer of the Mutual Aid Society composed of five different mines with a membership of 700 men. My experience in this work has been the means of converting me into an advocate for "greater safety" in mine work.

NEW CHILD LABOR LAW.

The new child labor law is being enforced by the mining companies in Allegany and Garrett counties. The parents of children under sixteen years of age who are employed in or about the mines are required to obtain an employment certificate before they have permission to work.

PUBLICATIONS.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of publications from the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, Washington, D. C., Under Secretary of State Whitehall, London, and the different State Mining Departments throughout the United States.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion I desire to express my high appreciation of the confidence reposed in me by Your Excellency and for the material and moral support you have given me in the discharge of my duties as inspector, the deep interest manifested by you in the accomplishment of results tending to safe guarding the health and safety of the persons employed in and about the mines is evidenced by the frequent consultations and correspondence which you have had with me in connection with my work.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM WALTERS,

Mine Inspector.

Maryland's Mine Inspectors.

NAME	TENURE OF OFFICE
PETER CAIN	From first Monday in May, 1874, to first Monday in May 1876.
OWEN RIORDAN	First Monday in May, 1876, to first Monday in May, 1878.
OWEN RIORDAN	First Monday in May, 1878, to first Monday in May 1880.
THOMAS BROWN	First Monday in May, 1880, to first Monday in May, 1882.
THOMAS BROWN	First Monday in May, 1882, to first Monday in May, 1884.
DENNIS SHERIDAN	First Monday in May, 1884, to first Monday in May, 1886.
DENNIS SHERIDAN	First Monday in May, 1886, to first Monday in May, 1888. Mr. Sheridan died during the early part of his term.
CHAS .H. HAMILL	Appointed September 9, 1886, began his duties September 16, 1886, and served the rest of Mr. Sheridan's term to May, 1888.
R. T. BROWNING	First Monday in May, 1888, to first Monday in May, 1890.
R. T. BROWNING	First Monday in May, 1890, to first Monday in May, 1892.
F. J. McMAHON	First Monday in May, 1892, to first Monday in May, 1894.
F. J. McMAHON	First Monday in May, 1894, to first Monday in May, 1896.
OTTO HOHING	First Monday in May, 1896, to first Monday in May, 1898.
ALEX. RANKIN	First Monday in May, 1898, to first Monday in May, 1900.
JAS. P. CARROLL	First Monday in May, 1900, to first Monday in May, 1902.
JAS. P. CARROLL	First Monday in May, 1902, to first Monday in May, 1904.
THOS. MURPHY	First Monday in May, 1904, to first Monday in May, 1906.
THOS. MURPHY	First Monday in May, 1906, to first Monday in May, 1908.
JOHN H. DONAHUE	First Monday in May, 1908, to first Monday in May, 1910.
JOHN H. DONAHUE	First Monday in May, 1910, to first Monday in May, 1912.
WILLIAM WALTERS	First Monday in May, 1912, to first Monday in May, 1914.

Table of Inspections.

ALLEGANY COUNTY.

Name of Company	Name of Mine	No of Openings	No of Inspections
onsolidation Coal Co.	Mine No. 1	2	19
onsolidation Coal Co.	Mine No. 2	2	5
onsolidation Coal Co.	Mine No. 3	3	13
onsolidation Coal Co.	Mine No. 4	1	4
onsolidation Coal Co.	Mine No. 5	2	4
onsolidation Coal Co.	Mine No. 6	2	4
onsolidation Coal Co.	Mine No. 7	3	14
onsolidation Coal Co.	Mine No. 8	1	5
onsolidation Coal Co.	Mine No. 9	3	4
onsolidation Coal Co.	Mine No. 10	1	4
onsolidation Coal Co.	Mine No. 11	2	5
nsolidation Coal Co.	Mine No. 12	2	10
edmont & George's Creek Coal Co.	Washington No. 1	2	2
edmont & George's Creek Coal Co.	Washington No. 2	3	4
edmont & George's Creek Coal Co.	Washington No. 3	1	4
edmont & George's Creek Coal Co.	Washington No. 4	1	3
edmont & George's Creek Coal Co.	Washington No. 5	4	3
orge's Creek Coal Co., Inc.	Mine No. 1 Big Vein	2	3
orge's Creek Coal Co., Inc.	Mine No. 1 Tyson	2	4
orge's Creek Coal Co., Inc.	Mine No. 2 Tyson	1	2
orge's Creek Coal Co., Inc.	Mine No. 3 Tyson	1	2
orge's Creek Coal Co., Inc.	Mine No. 4 Tyson	1	2
orge's Creek Coal Co., Inc.	Mine No. 12 Big Vein	1	4
orge's Creek Coal Co., Inc.	Mine No. 13 Big Vein	1	2
w York Mining Co.	Union No. 1	2	3
w York Mining Co.	Union No. 2	2	4
w York Mining Co.	Tyson No. 1	2	2
ion Mining Co.	Union	2	3
ion Mining Co.	Clifton No. 3	1	3
w Central Coal Co.	Big Vein No. 1	1	2
w Central Coal Co.	Koontz No. 1	2	5
w Central Coal Co.	Koontz No. 2	2	2
aryland Coal Co.	Big Vein No. 9	1	1
aryland Coal Co.	Big Vein No. 12	2	6
aryland Coal Co.	Tyson No. 1	1	4
aryland Coal Co.	Tyson No. 2	1	1
aryland Coal Co.	Waynesburg	1	2
nerican Coal Company	Caledonia Tyson	4	3
nerican Coal Company	Caledonia Big Vein	1	3
rton & G. C. Valley Coal Co.	Carlos Big Vein	2	3
aryland-George's Creek Coal Co.	Mertens	2	4

T[illegible] of Inspections—Continued.

Name of Company	Name of Mine	No. of Openings	No. of Inspections
Barnsley Coal Co.	Big Vein	1	4
Barnsley Coal Co.	Tyson	1	6
Cumberland Basin Coal Co.	Parker	1	1
Cumberland Basin Coal Co.	Bond	1	1
Midland Mining Co.	Enterprise	1	4
Midland Mining Co.	Trimble	1	[illegible]
Midland Mining Co.	Neff Run	2	5
Moscow-George's Creek Coal Co.	Big Vein No. 2	1	1
Moscow-George's Creek Coal Co.	Bakertown	1	5
Fitzpatrick Coal Co.	Big Vein	1	1
Chapman Coal Co.	Swanton 4-ft.	2	3
Chapman Coal Co.	Swanton Tyson	1	1
Phoenix Coal & Mining Co.	Elkhart	2	3
Cumberland-George's Creek Coal Co.	Penn	4	1
Franklin Coal Co.	Fairgys	1	3
Davis Coal & Coke Co.	Buxton	1	4
Sullivan Bros. Coal Co.	Sullivan	2	3
Mason Iron Co.	Mason	2	3
Allegany Coal Co.	Tacoma	1	3
Stanton Coal Co.	Short Cap	1	3
Potomac Mining Co.	Potomac Mine	2	2

GARRETT COUNTY.

Blaine Mining Co.	Potomac Manor	1	3
Blaine Mining Co.	Potomac Manor No. 2	1	3
Garrett Count Coal Mining Co.	Dodson No. 1	1	3
Garrett Count Coal Mining Co.	Dodson No. 4	1	3
Potomac Valley Coal Co.	Peerless	3	4
Chaffee Coal Co.	Chaffee	2	3
Monroe Coal Co.	Elk Run No. 1	1	3
Monroe Coal Co.	Elk Run No. 3	1	3
Pattison Coal Co.	Pattison	1	3
Pattison Coal Co.	Pattison	1	3
Jordan Coal Co.	Deal	1	1
Frank Christopher	Stoyer	1	1
Hamill Coal Co.	Hamill	2	5
Bloomington Coal Co.	Bloomington	2	3
Alex Coal Co.	Hubbard	2	2
	Total inspections for Garrett County		43
Frostburg Fuel Co.		1	1
Sul Ronda Fuel Co.		1	1

Table of Inspections--Continued.

Name of Company	Name of Mine	No. of Openings	No. of Inspections
Barnard Fuel Co.		1	1
Smith Fuel Co.		1	1
Barnes & Son Fuel Co.		1	1
Miller Fuel Co.		1	1
Brailer Fuel Co.		1	
Harvey Mining Co.		1	1
Borden Fuel Mines		1	1
Green Fuel Co.		1	1
Big Savage Fire Brick Co.		1	3
Anderson Coal Co.		1	
Union Mining Co.		4	3
Savage Mountain Fire Brick Co.		1	3
Big Savage Mountain Fire Brick Co.		2	3
Andrew Ramsey Corporation		1	
	Total number of openings	144	
	Total inspections during the year		291

Note:—The above table does not include the number of visits made to investigate fatal accidents with the coroner. And in addition to the number of visits made and special investigations of serious accidents, and also for the purpose of consulting with the mining officials in regard to improvements and developments so that conformity to the law could be obtained. Those conferences argue well for the best interests of the mines and the persons employed therein with regard to their health and safety in securing all the safeguards for both life and property so far as is required by law. Ten days were spent in waiting on the grand juries of Allegany and Garrett counties. Three days were spent in waiting on the Governor in Annapolis, and visiting the Bureau of Mines at Washington, D. C. The courtesies received were greatly appreciated by the inspector. In addition to those visits with one week's sickness in February, I have been actively engaged with those duties especially during the time of the year when the work falls the heaviest, and necessitated the performing of much home work when the time should be used for inspections. The law requires that the inspector shall devote the whole of his time to the duties of his office. And that he shall visit each mine in Allegany and Garrett counties at least once every two months. With the increasing developments, especially in the small seams in Allegany county, it is a physical impossibility. There are about 62 coal mines in Allegany and 15 in Garrett county and about 15 local mines, and 4 fire clay mines. It will thus be seen that there are more than one for each day and in some of our largest mines it requires three days to make a complete inspection.

This matter should receive special consideration at the hands of the General Assembly, reduce the number of visits, or, increase the inspection force.

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The Following Persons Deserve Recognition Through the Maryland Report of Heroic Service in Saving Lives of Their Fellowmen:

John Henry Jeffries, Midland, Md. (Miner) under the following circumstances: On the night of May 4th, 1912, a fall of rock occurred in Mine No. 8 of the Consolidation Coal Company, burying a miner named Montgomery Hutcheson and striking his brother John Hutcheson, who was fortunately knocked clear of the main body of the debris, but was injured to such an extent that he could not aid in the rescue. Mr. Jeffries, one of the rescue party found that Hutcheson was beneath a large mass of slate, which was held up to some extent by displaced timber and rubbish, but which also rested on part of a prop that pinned down his body, but a larger fall appeared imminent, and to move the rock that rested on Hutcheson meant further injury. Repeated attempts to release him was made; finally Mr Jeffries cut the handle out of a miner's pick and managed to creep through to Hutcheson's side, where he remained until he gouged away enough of bottom coal to liberate Hutcheson's body and drag him out to safety just as another fall took place.

George Edward Eisentrout, Ocean Md. (Miner) under the following circumstances on the 4th of December, 1912:

Joseph Thompson, Amel Kammauf, James Close and George Edward Eisentrout were engaged in pillaring in Mine No. 1 of the Consolidation Coal Company. They were trying to push a loaded car from the working face when a prop was knocked out, causing the place to fall, covering Thompson nearly to the shoulders and causing his companions to retreat.

Mr. Eisentrout returned and set about releasing Thompson. While he was so engaged another fall took place completely covering Thompson and partly covered Eisentrout, who quickly extricated himself and again endeavored to release him at imminent risk to himself. He leaned over Thompson and allowed the shale to fall on himself until the fall settled, when others joined is the rescue and released Thompson.

Many miners use their utmost endeavorers to rescue their fellow workmen in the face of great danger, and the above showed exceptional courage.

Descriptions of Fatal Accidents for Allegany and Garrett Counties for Year Ending April 30, 1913.

No. 1, May 2, 1912.

Edward Cordial, laborer, age 21, married, American, residing in Eckhart, Md., was fatally injured while working at Washington Mine No. 2, operated by the Piedmont & George's Creek Coal Co. Mr. Cordial was brakeman on a mine motor and while pushing an empty into a room he was riding between the empty and a load when he was caught between the roof and the top of the load, the accident resulted in his death a few hours later.

No. 2, May 18, 1912.

Hugh Livingston, a miner, age 38, residing at Gilmore, employed by the Consolidation Coal Co., at Mine No. 8, was injured on May 18, 1912. He had borrowed a mule from a driver to take a car up into his working place and was riding on the front end of the car. He thought the mule was going to kick, he jumped off the car and was caught between the car and a prop. He was bruised and squeezed across the chest. At the time of the accident it was not considered serious, however it afterward developed that he was hurt internally and it resulted in his death on May 21st, 1912. He leaves a wife and four children.

No. 3, June 19, 1912.

Isaac Reed, a miner, age 38, married, residing in Barrellsville, was instantly killed by a fall of top rock on June 19, 1912, in Mine No. 1, operated by the Maryland Coal & Iron Company. Reed was like a good many of our miners, (wait until I load this car before I put up a bar.) A heavy slip or pot which ran through his place and right over the track and cut out at the face gave away as he was in the act of spreading the slack on top of the car, when, without warning the roof gave away catching him in such a manner that it required two hours of hard labor to recover his body, by his friends who worked faithfully to get him out but life was extinct when the body was recovered. He leaves a wife and five small children.

No. 4, June 20, 1912.

J. W. Lowry, laborer, age 59, married, wife and three children, residing at Kitzmiller, Md., was instantly killed by a fall of rib rock in Hamill Mine operated by the Hamill Coal and Coke Co. Mr. Lowry and Mr. Gower and W. H. Shaffer were employed on the night shift to brush the loose rib rock in the main heading. Just after eating their midnight lunch and before resuming work they all sat along the rib to have a smoke and without warning the rib gave away falling on Mr. Lowry and Mr. Gower, killing them instantly. Mr. Lowry had warned others to stay away from the same place prior to the accident.

No. 5, operated by the Piedmont & George's Creek Coal Co. This boy was taken into the mines to help his father and brother push cars and had wandered back where there was no coal and the place was dangerous.

No. 12, February 12, 1913.

William Warnick, age 29, single, residing at Lonaconing, employed at Mine No. 1 Tyson, George's Creek Coal Co. He was injured by an explosion of dynamite caps and carbide, and died four hours later. It appears that Mr. Warnick and his buttie had six or eight dynamite caps and had put them in a sunshine bucket and on the morning of the accident they put five pounds of carbide, for use in their lamps, in the same bucket. About four hours later Mr. Warnick went to the bucket to recharge his lamp. He was kneeling on the ground with the bucket between his knees when he pulled the lid off, the moisture from the bucket had generated some gas and it ignited from the light of his lamp causing the dynamite caps to explode.

No. 13, February 19, 1913.

John M. Cosgrove, American, age 24, miner, residing at Frostburg, Md., and employed by the Consolidation Coal Co. at Mine No. 7, was injured by a fall of roof coal in second left slant barrier pillar and died two hours later. He and his father and brother were working together loading a car. There was a very large pot of roof coal which was cut off on one side of the rib running parallel with it and also one running across the entire length of the face which was visible and cleaned off. It might be said that this accident could have been avoided with a prop which they intended to set up after they had loaded the car. The inspector was present when the young man was brought out of the mines, and too much praise cannot be given to the first aid corps of this mine. He leaves a wife and two children.

No. 14, March 12, 1913.

Roy Knippenberg, miner, age 19, residing at Lonaconing, while working at Mine No. 1 Consolidation Coal Co. He was caught between the car and a prop in Room No. 22 in the 9th Right Straight slope. There was a back switch in this room which has a steep grade, Roy was riding the front of the car and was in the act of taking the brake from the hook when he was caught between the car and a prop crushing him through the chest and body, injuring him internally which resulted in his death three hours later. Roy was a very brave boy and displayed great courage in trying to comfort his father and those about him and urging them to hurry home with him so he could see his mother before he died.

No. 15, March 17, 1913.

Peter M. Hughes, miner, age 52, residing at Frostburg, Md., while working at Mine No. 1 of the Consolidation Coal Co., was instantly killed by a trip of cars on main heading leading into the new Second right lye, close to the main slope. He was walking in the middle of the road when struck by the trip, as his cap was found in the first car and his body was under the eleventh car when found. There was a lawful clearance on the brake side and retreat holes close. It is supposed that he thought the trip was going down the straight slope as there is only two trips each day that run into this lye and about forty trips on the slope. He leaves a wife and two children.

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new m[illegible] year there was a new opening made for a manway. Ventil[illegible] produced by an electric fan and is generally good throughout the m[illegible]. During the year there was 37 persons employed, and produced

Description of the Mines.

CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY.

H. V. Hesse, Manager Maryland Division. David J. Morgan, Mine Inspector.
A. E. Reppert, Superintendent. John H. Donahue, Asst. Inspector.

The Consolidation Coal Company is the largest operation in the state in point of output and number of men employed. They operate twelve mines and are working the Big Vein and Tyson seams of coal. During the year ending December 31, 1912, they employed 2,908 persons and produced 2,162,-996 tons of coal, showing a decrease of 15,395 under the year 1911.

CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY.

Thomas McFarland, Mine Foreman. Arthur W. Jenkins, Asst. Foreman.
Daniel Porter, Asst. Foreman. Peter Hoye, Asst. Foreman.

Consol. Mine No. 1 is located at Ocean on the east side of the George's Creek and is a slope, working the Pittsburgh or Big Vein seam of coal, and is the second largest operation in the state. During the year 1912 this mine employed 540 persons and produced 427,910 tons of coal, showing a decrease of 38,631 tons. The coal is mined by pick and machine and gathered from the interior by horses and mules a[illegible] mall air motors, to the main "lyes," then hauled by two large 20 ton air [illegible]ors to the bottom of the slope. From there it is hauled by a large stationary engine to the tipple and shipped over the Cumberland and Pennsylvania Railroad.

Drainage is through the Hoffman water ditch which empties into the Braddock's Run at Clarysville. While this takes the main supply of water from this mine, it is still necessary to run several pumps as the drainage here has always been a serious one. I suggest more attention to the drainage from the basin to the drainage tunnel. The management should complete this as it is the main travel way for the entire mine and a great number from Mine No. 7 travel that way. Ventilation is produced by a large 25 foot fan and by the overcast and regulator system, and is generally good considering the number of years this mine has been in operation and the manner in which it was cut up in first opening it, headings being driven at a water level, some times leaving the whole breast under the road and blasting the top rock. Later pumps were installed and heading driven until the basin was found. During the year they installed a new 150 H. P. boiler and a three stage air compressor at their power plant. Nineteen days were devoted to inspection of this mine. This mine is capable of producing from 16,000 to 18,000 tons daily.

CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY.

Douglas Shaw, Mine Foreman.

Consol. Mine No. 2 is located at Carlos Junction on the main line of the Cumberland and Pennsylvania Railroad and is a drift opening, working Lower Sewickley or Tyson seam of coal. The thickness varying from twenty six to thirty inches at this point. The irregularity of the coal seam and the great number of faults to contend with makes mining very diffcult. This is a new mine. During the year there was a new opening made for a manway. Ventilation is produced by an electric fan and is generally good throughout the mine. During the year there was 37 persons employed, and produced

20,846 tons of coal. The product is used to supply the locomotiv Cumberland and Pennsylvania Railroad and also supplies fuel f Midland and vicinity.

CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY.

H. V. Hesse, Manager. A. E. Reppert, Super
William Sleeman, Mine Foreman. William Hendley, Asst.
Patrick Kenney, Asst. Foreman.

Consol. Mine No. 3 of the Consolidation Coal Co. The mine is Hoffman, 1½ miles east of Frostburg, Md., on the Eckhart Branch of berland and Pennsylvania Railroad and is the third largest operat state, working the Pittsburgh or Big Vein seam of coal. It is a slope long and is opened up on the double entry system. The ventilati duced by two large fans, one at the main opening at Hoffman, and t 20 foot Lepley fan at the power station at pumping shaft. This m a very large area, and ventilation in some sections was found defici ing some of my former visits, I was compelled to remove the work the affected sections. I have also been forced to stop several roo vance of the air current. The state mining law in regard to cut thr been violated in this mine. I find that the rooms in several head been driven several hundred feet with no cross cuts, when the sta laws only allow one hundred and five feet. Other legal req are reasonably well met. The manway has always been excellent condition. The mouth of the slope was arched with co concrete retaining walls were built to protect approach to portal. tion to stable at pumping shaft was erected. A new track inside was laid to increase facilities for gathering coal to large haulage l and also to shorten haul to bottom of main hoisting slope. Durin 1912 this mine employed 607 persons and produced 393,871 tons by 25,371 tons by machines, making a total production of 419,242 showing an increase of 91,590 tons over the year 1911.

CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY.

George Henry, Mine Foreman.

Astor Mine is located at Vale Summit and is a small operatio abandoned coal. It is hauled over a tram road 2½ miles long by a comotive to the tipple at Hoffman and shipped over the Eckhart the Cumberland and Pennsylvania Railroad. There is only a small men employed at this mine, and the last stumps were taken out d year, and the men were removed to the Hoffman drift.

CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY.

H. V. Hesse, Manager. James Weston, Mine
A. E. Reppert, Superintendent. John Sluss, Asst.

Consol. Mine No. 4 is located at Eckhart and is a slope working burgh or Big Vein seam of coal. The mine is ventilated by a large st fan and ventilation is generally good considering the condition of t being one of the oldest openings in the state. It was abandoned year 1894 and was reopened again in 1906. It is cut up in such a m it is impossible to maintain a good circulation of air to the worl Drainage is a serious proposition here, owing to the water ditch fa account of a squeeze. There are several pumps in this mine, y difficulties are encountered, but considerable pains are taken by th ment to keep the mine in proper and lawful condition. The coal i

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is composed of two slopes called the Heavy Grade and Midway.
s shipped over the Carlos Branch of the Cumberland and Pennsyl-
lroad,

n the interior by horses to the main "lyes" and hauled to the bottom of the lope by a large electric motor, then hoisted to the surface by a stationary ngine and dumped into railroad cars and shipped over the Eckhart Branch of the Cumberland and Pennsylvania Railroad. During the year they employed 154 persons, and produuced 100,276 tons of coal. Two 20,000 gallon capacity tanks were erected on hill above the mine and a pipe line laid to furnish additional water supply for better fire protection. During each inspection at this mine conditions were satisfactory and mining laws were reasonably well met.

CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY.

H. V. Hesse, Manager. Robert Edwards, Mine Foreman.
A. E. Reppert, Superintendent.

Consol. Mine No. 5 is located at Midland on the west side of the George's Creek, and has two drift openings on the right and left of "Squirrel Neck Run." They are working the Tyson seam of coal. The seam here is in a much disturbed condition, at different parts rock faults are encountered and sometimes there is only two feet of coal and drainage has been a source of much trouble and expense. The company finally decided to abandon the two openings. The tracks were taken up and all buildings dismantled and the openings sealed up with brick. During the year 1912 this mine employed 32 persons and produced 12,021 tons of coal.

CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY.

H. V. Hesse, Manager. Jenkin Daniels, Mine Foreman.
A. E. Reppert, Superintendent. John Andrews, Asst. Foreman.

Consol. Mine No. 6 is located at Lord, about two miles west of Carlos Junction and is a slope opening, working the Upper Sewickley or Tyson seam of coal. The mine is ventilated by a fan with the overcast system, and ventilation is well distributed throughout the mine. The haulage is by an endless rope haulage system. During the year 1912 this mine employed 80 persons and produced 38,500 tons of coal. The seam at this point is about three feet thick and at times they experience a great deal of trouble from falls in the big vein which underlies this seam of coal. Drainage is by drill holes to the Big Vein in Mine No. 7. The timber culvert carrying the water off Wright's Run under the rock dump was replaced by a concrete culvert. Inspections were made and conditions were found satisfactory.

CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY.

H. V. Hesse, Manager. A. E. Reppert, Superintendent.
enkin Daniels, Mine Foreman. Benjamin Bradley, Asst. Foreman.
has. Shields, Asst. Foreman. Wm. Cunningham, Night Foreman.
Vm. Donnelson, Coal Inspector. Geo. Fochtman, Coal Inspector.

Consol. No. 7 Mine. This is a double slope mine, situated at the own of Lord or better known as "Klondike," one and a half miles north of Iidland, working the Pittsburgh or Big Vein seam of coal. The coal is min-l with pick and is on retreat. All solid coal has been mined and while this is ne banner mine of the state in point of production, Nos. 1, 3 and 12 will be ne leaders in the future. During the year 1912 there was 809 persons emloyed and produced 757,846 tons of coal, showing a decrease of 162,368 tons. his mine is composed of two slopes called the Heavy Grade and Midway. he coal is shipped over the Carlos Branch of the Cumberland and Pennsylania Railroad.

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region. This mine is up to date in every particular.
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and is well distributed throughout the mines. They have concrete overcasts at every heading, and all cut throughs are cemented. There is a concrete wall around the fan house on the outside making leakage impossible and giving the miners a good supply of fresh air. During the year there were considerable improvements. Electric light signals were placed at every landing and operated by the boss driver from the lye. This eliminates the danger to drivers, and does away with a switch tender. A new pump house was built. There was thirteen boys stopped on account of the new Child Labor Law at this mine. During the year this mine employed 183 persons and produced 89,139 tons by pick and 21,525 by machine, making a total of 110,664 tons. Several inspections were made and conditions were found satisfactory.

CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY. ..

Frank Myers, Mine Foreman.

Consol. Mine No. 10 is located near Eckhart and is a drift opening, working the Upper Sewickley or Tyson seam of coal. During the year they employed 78 persons and produced 29,532 tons of coal. It is equipped with electric haulage system and the general condition of the mines are good. The ventilation is produced by an 8 foot direct connected fan and ventilation is very good. The product is shipped over the Eckhart Branch of the Cumberland and Pennsylvania Railroad. Drainage here has been a serious drawback, the disturbed condition of the strata makes it hard to properly drain. During my inspection conditions were found satisfactory.

CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY.

Eugene Layman, Mine Foreman.

Consol. Mine No. 11 is located at the pumping shaft, 100 feet above the Big Vein at No. 3 mine and is working the Upper Sewickley or Tyson seam of coal. This is an up to date mine. The state mining laws are observed. Ventilation is produced from the big fan at pumping shaft with approved stoppings and concrete overcasts giving a good circulation of air throughout the entire mine. A good clearance is maintained in all headings, roads and drainage are good. During the year 1912 this mine employed 90 persons and produced 30,711 tons of coal, showing an increase of 3,457 tons over the year 1911. On my visit to this mine I have found conditions very good.

CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY. ..

Alexander Neal, Mine Foreman. Alexander Conrad, Asst. Foreman.

Consol. Mine No. 12 of the Consolidation Coal Company is better known as the Old Borden Shaft, which was at one time one of the most productive mines on the George's Creek region, but which having been flooded about twenty two years ago has been abandoned ever since. The Borden Shaft was sunk by the Borden Mining Company in 1859. It was destroyed by fire and rebuilt by the same company in 1873 and from that time up to about 22 years ago it was capable of producing 1,500 tons daily. About 1890 the shaft was flooded so badly on account of the pumps getting out of commission that it had to be abandoned. About two years ago the Consolidation Coal Company acquired this property by lease. They immediately proceeded to drain the old workings through the Hoffman drainage tunnel which empties into Braddock's Run at Clarysville. This dangerous body of water made mining a source of much apprehension by all those engaged in mining around this section for twenty years. Although large pillars of coal were left by

the Consolidation Coal Company between the water in the shaft and their works, yet this did not relieve the anxiety of feeling until the entire drainage was completed. This feat in mine drainage can hardly be surpassed by any. This is the model mine of the state. The combined buildings, housing top of shaft, hoisting engines and boilers, were repaired and put in good condition. The brick boiler stack was raised some ten feet and two eighty horse power boilers from the old plant at Hoffman installed. A new sand house was built and sand drier installed. The brick manifest office was restored and equipped. The old blacksmith shop was rebuilt and raised one story. Two water tanks, 50,000 gallon capacity each, were erected on a hill nearby and connected with the boiler house by water lines 1,925 feet long.

The railroad sidings were restored and a capacity of 22 empty cars and 16 loaded cars obtained. The head-house was practically rebuilt and raised about 15 feet to accommodate two modern self-dumping cages and modern railroad equipment.

The shaft was repaired, a considerable portion of the timbering being renewed. The bottom of the shaft was retimbered and side tracks cleaned up and made safe. A small mine scale was installed in a brick room, electrically lighted, near the bottom of the shaft. The coal is weighed here before being hoisted in the self-dumping cages.

The old furnace room on the south side of the shaft was cleaned up, enlarged and arched with brick. This place has been connected with the shaft and rear of weigh office and electrically lighted, making a commodious and safe room for the men waiting to be hoisted out of the shaft. The coal is mined by pick and machine. During the year ending December 31, 1912, they employed 193 persons and produced 98,919 tons of coal, of this there was 17,470 tons mined by machines. They worked 166 days. From present indications No. 12 will be among the largest producers in the state. The coal is gathered from the interior to side "lyes" and hauled to bottom of the shaft by compressed air motors. Ventilation is produced from the large fan at pumping shaft and is generally good, except that on November 26 I found the air deficient in north heading on account of several rooms being driven in advance of the air current and no cross cuts. The mine boss immediately remedied this. All other visits found conditions satisfactory. Ten days were devoted to inspections.

PIEDMONT & GEORGE'S CREEK COAL COMPANY.

John S. Brophy, President and General Manager.

The Piedmont and George's Creek Coal Co. is working a series of openings in Allegany and Garrett counties, working the Pittsburgh or Big Vein, Tyson vein, Davis six-foot and the Barton four-foot seams of coal. During the year ending December 31, 1912 they employed 424 persons and produced 296,437 tons of coal.

PIEDMONT & GEORGE'S CREEK COAL COMPANY.

Martin Condry, Superintendent. Wm. Hines, Mine Foreman.
Oscar Huber, Assistant Foreman.

Washington Mine No. 1, operated by the Piedmont and George's Creek Coal Co., is located east of Eckhart and ships over the Eckhart branch of the Cumberland and Pennsylvania Railroad. There is one opening, working the Big Vein. They employed only 14 men and worked 145 days in 1912 and pro-

duced 7,274 tons of coal, showing an increase of 4,215 tons above the year 1911. This mine is ventilated by natural means.

PIEDMONT & GEORGE'S CREEK COAL COMPANY.

Martin Condry, Superintendent. Wm. Hines, Mine Foreman.
Oscar Huber, Assistant Foreman.

Wasington No. 2 is a drift opening, located west of Eckhart and ships over the Eckhart branch of the Cumberland and Pennsylvania Railroad, and is working the Tyson seam of coal. During the year 1912 they produced 123,649 tons of coal, showing an increase of 15,820 tons above the year 1911. This mine is ventilated by an electric fan and is equipped with the electric haulage system. During all my visits to this mine I have found the ventilation good, made special visit on May 2nd, investigated fatal accident to Ed Cordial, brakeman on motor, squeezed between load and roof. On Aug. 2 found conditions satisfactory, special visit Sept. 5. DeSalles Manning injured by fall of rock, died one week later. Jan. 30 found conditions good.

PIEDMONT & GEORGE'S CREEK COAL COMPANY.

William E. Brown, Superintendent. E. F. Lambert, Mine Foreman.

Washington No. 3 is a drift opening located on the west side of the George's Creek near Franklin and is working the Lower Kittanning or Davis six foot seam. It ships over the Cumberland and Pennsylvania Railroad. The output at this mine during 1912 was 45,010, an increase of 27,885 tons above the year 1911. This mine is generally in a good condition, but there is so much "solid shooting" done here that there is usually a large amount of smoke found, no matter what the volume of air. This is an average inspection during the year.

Where Measured.	Cubic ft. Air per M.	No. of Employes.	Air Per Man.
Intake from fan	19,188	35	248
Intake to main heading	5,836	17	343
Intake to 1st right	6,880	5	1,386
Outlet at mouth	12,160		

Others working at different points 13.

The general condition of this mine is good. Inspections were made on July 9, September 30, December 9.

PIEDMONT & GEORGE'S CREEK COAL COMPANY.

William E. Brown, Superintendent. Chas. Gentry, Mine Foreman.

Washington No. 4 is a drift opening and is located on the east side of the George's Creek, near Westernport. It is in the Davis six foot or Lower Kittanning and ships over the Cumberland and Pennsylvania Railroad. This mine is well ventilated. The management of this mine deserves credit for the manner in which this coal was worked out, as the recovery of coal was beyond their expectations when first opened the careless work done then in robbing close around the mouth had resulted in some difficulty in maintaining proper air courses. This is an average inspection.

Where Measured.	Cubic ft. Air per M.	No. of Employes.	Air Per Man.
Intake from fan	28,080	43	653
Return at mouth	26,640		

During the year this mine employed 68 men and produced 67,794, an increase of 27,288 above the year 1911. July 8, September 30 and December 10 inspections were made and conditions found good.

PIEDMONT & GEORGE'S CREEK COAL COMPANY.

William E. Brown, Superintendent.
Martin O'Rourke and L. C. Lambert Mine Foremen.

Washington No. 5 is located on the west side of the George's Creek, near Franklin, Md., and has four openings working the Bakerstown or Barton four foot seam of coal. The mines are reached by a long plane and tram road, over which the coal is taken and shipped over the Cumberland and Pennsylvania Railroad. This mine is equipped with an electric haulage system. During the year this mine employed 99 men and produced 52,673 tons, showing an increase of 5,540 tons over the previous year 1911. This mine is exceptionally well ventilated. It has an electric fan and it is assisted by four openings. July 11 and December 19 found conditions satisfactory. Special visit on October 28 to investigate fatal accident to Edward Laupert who was killed by fall of top rock.

Improvements during the year, installation of shaker screens at tipple for the purpose of preparing domestic coal, also improved the grade on incline plane.

NEW YORK MINING COMPANY.

William L. Hamilton, Superintendent. James Aldon, Asst. Supt.
John Tippen, Mine Foreman. Joseph Finzel, Mine Foreman.
Lawrence Barth, Foreman.

The New York Mining Company is among the large operators of the state in point of output and number of men, working the Big Vein and Tyson seams of coal. The mines are situated about 2 miles northeast of Frostburg along the line of the Cumberland and Pennsylvania Railroad. During the year 1912 this company employed 292 persons in and outside the mines and produced 221,288 tons of coal, showing an increase of 75,272 tons over the year 1911.

NEW YORK MINING COMPANY.

William L. Hamilton, Superintendent. Joseph Finzel, Mine Foreman.

Union Mine No. 1 of the New York Mining Company is located near Allegany on the west side of Jennings Run. The mine is reached by a short branch road of the Cumberland and Pennsylvania Railroad. It is opened up on the double entry system. Ventilation is distributed throughout the mine workings in a satisfactory manner by a large fan of the Crawford-McCrimmon make. Throughout this mine there is a heavy shale parting that makes mining here very difficult. The miners have much dead work to do in handling this shale, and the company in order to keep the coal marketable have a large force of men on the tipples to keep it clean. The coal is mined by pick and machine and is gathered to the side tracks in the interior by mules and from there to the tipple, it is hauled by an electric third rail motor. Roads and drainage satisfactory. Improvements, blacksmith shop and motor house.

NEW YORK MINING COMPANY.

William L. Hamilton, Superintendent. Joseph Finzel, Mine Foreman.

Union Tyson No. 1 of the New York Mining Co. is situated just back of Union No. 1 Big Vein and partly on top of same. The coal is mined by pick and gathered by mules to head of plane then hauled by electric motor through

No. 1 Big Vein to a separate tipple. It is ventilated by natural means and is generally good. An air shaft was driven, giving the miners good fresh air. I have been informed by the management they intend to make other openings in this seam. This seam at this point is very uniform in height and free of faults and can be made a profitable operation if properly developed and equipped. During the year this mine employed 14 persons and produced 9,-498 tons of coal. Inspections were made and conditions found satisfactory.

NEW YORK MINING COMPANY.

William L. Hamilton, Superintendent. John Tippen, Mine Foreman.
Lawrence Barth, Foreman.

Union No. 2 Mine of the New York Mining Company is located near Allegany on the main line of the Cumberland and Pennsylvania Railroad. This is the largest mine of the New York Mining Company. It is a drift opening working the Pittsburgh or Big Vein seam. The coal here has a heavy shale parting causing the miners and company a great deal of dead labor. This mine is on the retreat and the management deserves credit for the splendid recovery of coal as every ton counts at this late day in mining the Big Vein. As to safety this mine is one of the best on the region. There are very few accidents reported. The coal is gathered in the interior by horses and hauled to the lyes, from there it is hauled to the tipple by electric motors. Ventilation is distributed throughout the mine by a large steam driven fan and at each inspection found air conditions satisfactory. During the year ending December 31 1912, this mine employed 126 miners, 8 drivers, 18 inside laborers and 37 outside, total 189, and produced 154,901 tons of coal, showing an increase of 54,184 tons over 1911.

UNION MINING COMPANY.

William L. Hamilton, Superintendent. Jas. Aldon, Mine Foreman

The Union Mining Company is operating a small opening near Frostburg, working the Big Vein of coal. During the year there was 51 persons employed, and produced 47,892 tons of coal. This is a very old opening and is hard to ventilate. Much of the coal lies to the dip and they experience a great deal of trouble with water. During certain times in the year some "black damp" makes it rather difficult mining on account of it being surrounded by old workings. This company is recovering much more coal here than any one believed possible.

GEORGE'S CREEK COAL COMPANY, INC.

William F. Coale, General Manager. John R. Hamilton, Superintendent.

The George's Creek Coal Co. Inc., are operating a series of openings on the east and west side of George's Creek and are working the Big Vein and Tyson seams of coal. During the year ending December 31, 1912, this company employed 358 persons, and produced 243,355½ tons of coal, showing an increase of 64,790 tons above the preceding year 1911. This company have made many improvements inside and outside during the year, and all the mines are in a good healthy and safe condition.

GEORGE'S CREEK COAL COMPANY, INC.

John R. Hamilton, Superintendent. Nathaniel Somerville, Mine Foreman.

No. 1 Big Vein is located on the west side of the George's Creek, near Lonaconing and is a drift opening, working the Big Vein seam of coal. The tipples are so arranged that they can ship coal on the Cumberland and Pennsylvania or the Western Maryland Railroads. During the year this mine employed 85 miners and 19 laborers and produced 72,400 tons, showing a decrease of 7,450 tons under the preceding year 1911. Fan ventilation. Visited June 25, September 18, January 29 and found conditions fair. This mine is surrounded by so many old workings that have been abandoned it is impossible to keep it clear at all times. This is one of the best mines to work in in the region and for that reason it is over crowded with men working day and night. The management and miners deserves great credit for the splendid manner in which this coal is removed.

GEORGE'S CREEK COAL COMPANY, INC.

John R. Hamilton, Superintendent. Douglas Somerville, Mine Foreman.

No. 1 Tyson is located on the west side of the George's Creek, near Lonaconing. The tipples are so arranged that they can ship coal over the Western Maryland and the Cumberland and Pennsylvania Railroad. During the year 1912 this mine employed 120 miners, 12 drivers, 8 inside laborers, 12 outside, and produced 107,057 tons of coal, showing an increase of 51,954 tons. This mine is equipped with electric haulage and can increase their output at any time. It is one of the largest Tyson mines in the state. It is ventilated by a steam fan and conditions are generally good. Four visits made June 25, September 17, January 29, on February 12 special visit to investigate fatal accident to Wm. Warwick, who was killed by explosion of dynamite caps and carbide.

GEORGE'S CREEK COAL COMPANY, INC.

John R. Hamilton, Superintendent. Nathaniel Somerville, Mine Foreman.

Mine No. 2 is located on the east side of the George's Creek about one mile east of Lonaconing, and is a drift opening, working the Tyson seam of coal. An incline plane is used to convey the cars from the mine to the dump. They ship over the George's Creek and Cumberland Railroad. This mine is ventilated by a gas fan and conditions are good. During the year there was 35 miners employed and 9 laborers in and outside the mines, and produced 24,323 tons of coal. This is a new opening and promises to be a good one.

GEORGE'S CREEK COAL COMPANY, INC.

Joohn R. Hamiton, Superintendent. Nathaniel Somerville, Mine Foreman.

Mine No. 3 is a drift opening on the west side of the George's Creek, near Lonaconing, working the Tyson seam of coal. A tram road leads from the mines to a long storage tipple. The coal is shipped over the George's Creek and Cumberland Railroad. The mine is ventilated by furnace. This is a new mine and only employs 16 men, and produced 1,810 tons of coal during the year 1912. The coal has been very irregular, making it very expensive to operate. Drainage has also been a source of trouble. They are only working the headings and air courses.

GEORGE'S CREEK COAL COMPANY, INC.

John R. Hamilton, Superintendent. Wm. Abbott, Mine Foreman.

Mine No. 4. This is a drift opening, working the Tyson seam of coal, situated on the west side of the George's Creek, near Lonaconing, and ships over the George's Creek and Cumberland Railroad. During the year there was 26 men employed, and produced 5,210 tons of coal. This is a new mine and the indications point to it being a good producer, the seam showing 44 inches of good clean coal.

GEORGE'S CREEK COAL COMPANY, INC.

John R. Hamilton, Superintendent. Wm. Abbott, Mine Foreman.

Mine No. 12 Big Vein. This mine is located at Gilmore, on the east side of the George's Creek. An incline plane is used to convey the cars from the mines to the dump and ships the coal on the George's Creek Railroad. It is ventilated by natural means, air holes are driven to the surface. This mine, like No. 1, has been a good producer and they are recovering all the coal to a ton. During the year they employed 40 miners and 7 laborers, and produced 25,592 tons. During each of my visits found general conditions good.

GEORGE'S CREEK COAL COMPANY, INC.

John R. Hamilton, Superintendent. David Dunn, Mine Foreman.

Mine No. 13 Big Vein. It is located on the east side of George's Creek at Lonaconing and ships over the George's Creek and Cumberland Railroad. It is a drift opening and is a small operation working a small number of men. During the year they produced 7,901 tons of coal. The coal is confined to a narrow strip along the mountain side from which a large amount of good black coal is recovered and if other mining companies would do the same their output would be larger, and the community benefitted. Ventilation is by natural means.

NEW CENTRAL COAL COMPANY.

Duncan Sinclair, General Manager. Alexander Adams, Superintendent.

The New Central Coal Company are operating a series of openings on the east and west sides of the George's Creek at Lonaconing and are working the Big Vein and Tyson seams of coal, shipping over the George's Creek and Cumberland Railroad. During the year ending December 31, 1912 this company employed 123 persons, and produced 91,301 tons of coal, an increase of 31,105 tons above the year 1911.

NEW CENTRAL COAL COMPANY.

Alexander Adams, Superintendent. Joseph Todd, Mine Foreman.

Koontz No. 1 is a drift opening situated on the west side of the George's Creek near Lonaconing and is working the Tyson seam of coal which is one of the best seams in the upper part of the region. It is ventilated by fan and employs 75 miners and 24 day men. During 1912 they produced 69,108 tons of coal, which is gathered on the interior by mules to side lyes, then taken from the mines by an endless rope haulage to head of plane and shipped over the George's Creek and Cumberland Railroad. Five visits were made. Ventilation along working faces has been fair. During the year they have made a new opening to intersect with present air course and have installed a new

20-foot fan and when completed it will be among the best ventilated mines in the region. I have requested the management to drive more retreat holes and put up "danger signals," and the suggestion has been complied with. Other conditions were satisfactory at this mine.

NEW CENTRAL COAL COMPANY.

Alexander Adams, Superintendent. Robert Merrbaugh, Mine Foreman.

Koontz Big Vein No 1 is a drift opening on the east side of the George's Creek near Lonaconing and is working the crop coal of the Big Vein and ships over the George's Creek and Cumberland Railroad. During the year 1912 this mine employed 42 miners and 14 day men and produced 22,193 tons of coal. Ventilation is by natural means and is generally good. This mine was worked out and abandoned during the year 1912.

THE MARYLAND COAL COMPANY.

Richard Spears, Superintendent and Mine Foreman.

The Maryland Coal Company mines are located on the west side of the George's Creek, one mile west of Lonaconing, working the Pittsburgh or Big Vein, Tyson and the Waynesburg seams of coal. The product is shipped over the George's Creek and Cumberland Railroad.. During the year ending December 31, 1912 they employed 60 miners, 22 day men and produced 77,000 tons of coal.

THE MARYLAND COAL COMPANY.

Richard Spears, Superintendent. Thos. Foster, Mine Foreman.

Tyson Mine No. 1 is located directly above the old Kingsland Big Vein mine. It is a drift opening operating in the Tyson seam of coal, and ships over the George's Creek and Cumberland Railroad. During the year there was 37 men employed and produced 28,000 tons of coal, mule haulage. Ventilation is produced by a 10-foot fan and readings at intake and outlet would indicate good conditions, but such is not case, as it is impossible to find air readings at or near the working faces. It is apparent that the air course is choked between fan and 2nd right. On date of last visit plans were gone over with the local management to remedy the physical condition of the mine as to ventilation, and if they are carried out it is my judgment that the ventilation will be good throughout the mine workings. The drainage is a source of trouble, as there is so many local dips. Other conditions satisfactory. Inspections were made June 17, Oct. 14, Jan. 10 and 24, March 29.

THE MARYLAND COAL COMPANY.

Richard Spears, Superintendent.

Mine No. 9 or locally known as Detmold Mine, situated near Lonaconing on the west side of the George's Creek, the coal is hauled by a small locomotive over a tram road to the Kingsland mine dump and shipped over the George's Creek and Cumberland Railroad. It is the purpose of this company to try and recover some coal that was lost during a squeeze in New Detmold mine several years ago. As is known to many the bottoms were left down on this mine, which is a better quality than any part of the breast coal in the Big Vein. The recovery of this alone along with an occasional stump of coal is paying for the timber and labor employed. Ventilation is con-

ducted to the working face with canvas cloth along one side of rib and is giving good results. It is hoped that they may succeed in this undertaking as it would prove a great benefit to the town of Lonaconing.

THE MARYLAND COAL COMPANY.

Richard Spears, Superintendent. John Robertson, Mine Foreman.

Kingsland Mine No. 12 is in the Big Vein. They have a series of openings along the mountain. The coal is hauled by horses to head of incline plane which is run by a stationary engine located along the tram road and then hauled by a small locomotive to tipple. This company has acquired several acres of coal from the Piedmont Coal Company which they could not reach without a great expense. The continued success with which they are getting out the coal at this operation is something they deserve credit for considering the difficulties. There is no place on the region mining Big Vein under more trying circumstances. During the year they mined 49,000 tons of coal here. The ventilation is by natural means and is generally good. Air holes are driven to the surface for that purpose.

THE MARYLAND COAL COMPANY.

Richard Spears, Superintendent and Foreman.

Waynesburg or Koontz seam of coal, lying about 125 feet above Tyson No. 1 and is the only operation in the state working this seam of coal. It is a drift opening and is located directly above the Tyson No. 1. The ventilation is produced by furnace and air conditions are good. The product is hauled by horses over a short tram road to head of a plane then lowered to head of the Tyson No. 1 plane then lowered to a separate tipple. This company has their tipples arranged separately to ship Waynesburg, Tyson and Big Vein coal.

MIDLAND MINING COMPANY.

J. W. P. Somerville, Superintendent. John Askey, Mine Foreman.

The Midland Mining Company is operating three openings and is working Pittsburgh or Big Vein seam of coal. During the year this company employed 57 persons and produced 30,641 tons of coal, an increase of 747 tons of over the preceding year 1911.

MIDLAND MINING COMPANY.

The Enterprise Mine is located one-half mile east of Ocean. It is a slope working the Big Vein seam of coal. The coal is shipped over the Neff Run Branch of the Cumberland and Pennsylvania Railroad. The mines are ventilated by a fan and air is only fair, as these mines adjoins Mine No. 1 Consolidation Coal Co. and at certain times in the year some "black damp" makes it rather difficult mining. Drainage is very poor here during the wet season on account of the coal lying to the dip. During the year I have found conditions satisfactory.

MIDLAND MINING COMPANY.

John Askey, Mine Foreman.

Neff Run Mine, operated by the Midland Mining Co. This was an old abandoned mine and was known as the National Coal Co., operated by The

Hitchins Bros. Co. It was abandoned in 1891, at the time when George's Creek Big Vein was thought to be inexhaustible and at the time when the market would not accept anything that looked like crop or peacock coal, however it has proved a benefit to the present generation as they are recovering hundreds of tons of good marketable coal and from present indications it will last for several years. This mine is located near Midland and ships over the Neff Run Branch on the Cumberland and Pennsylvania Railroad. The coal is hauled by horses from the inside to head of plane. Ventilation is by natural means and is generally good. The company shows a willingness to comply with the laws. Aug. 8, Oct. 19, Dec. 24, Mar. 15 inspections were made and mine found in good order.

MOSCOW & GEORGE'S CREEK COAL CO.

J. W. P. Somerville, Superintendent. Ed R. Brennan, Mine Foreman.

The Moscow-George's Creek Mining Co. still continues to mine Big Vein and from present indications they will have many years to work. They have recently purchased several acres of Big Vein coal. They will never be able to work a large force of men because the work of recovering this coal is full of difficulties owing to the fire that has been in this mine for a great number of years. This mine is located on the west side of George's Creek near Barton and ships over the Cumberland and Pennsylvania Railroad, and is known as the Pekell Mine. The ventilation is by natural means and is generally good. During the year they only worked a few men and produced 2,472 tons of coal.

MOSCOW & GEORGE'S CREEK COAL CO.

Ed Brennan, Mine Foreman.

Mine No. 3 working Bakerton or Barton four-foot seam of coal is located near Barton and ships over the Cumberland and Pennsylvania Railroad. The mine is a drift opening and is very flat. As a result they are troubled with water. During my visits to this mine I have found the ventilation poor. They have a good electric fan and air readings would indicate good conditions at the intake but it is not conducted to the working faces. During the year this mine employed 38 persons and produced 16,708 tons of coal.

SULLIVAN BROS. COAL COMPANY.

John A. Sullivan, Superintendent. Dennis Sullivan, Mine Foreman.

Sullivan-Tyson. This company has appeared in the Maryland reports for several years as local coal dealers. They have leased from the New York Mining Company a large tract of coal land and are working the Tyson seam of coal. The mine is located north of Eckhart and ships over the Eckhart branch of the Cumberland and Pennsylvania Railroad. It is opened up on the double entry system and the ventilation is produced by a 10-foot fan which is connected with a belt to a gas engine which propels it. Air is distributed throughout the mine in a satisfactory manner. The drainage is good. The coal is gathered to the head of the plane by mules. The output for 1912 was 43,996 tons and they employ 77 men. The Sullivan Bros. are practical coal miners and I predict for them success.

CUMBERLAND AND GEORGE'S CREEK COAL CO.

Thomas S. Harris, Superintendent and Mine Foreman.

The Penn Mine is located on the west side of the George's Creek near Franklin, and is working the Bakerstown or Barton four-foot seam of coal. There are four drift openings to this mine. The ventilation is produced by a large steam fan and is well distributed throughout the mine, mule haulage. There was only a small number of men employed during the year. The product is used to supply the locomotives on the Cumberland and Pennsylvania Railroad.

CUMBERLAND BASIN COAL COMPANY.

The Parker and Bond Mines situated near Barrellsville, in the northeastern section of the region. This company has two openings in the lower coal measures known as the Brookville and Clarion, the latter being probably the best coal for smithing purposes in the region at this place. These mines are equipped with all modern mining machinery and under proper management they could be operated at a profit to the owners and would be a benefit to the locality where they are located. Operations were suspended in January 1912.

CHAPMAN COAL COMPANY.

John D. Frenzel, Superintendent and Mine Foreman.

Swanton Mine is located on the west side of George's Creek in the town of Barton. They are working the Bakerstown or Barton four-foot seam of coal. During the year they employed 67 persons and produced 40,000 tons of coal and shipped over the Cumberland and Pennsylvania Railroad. It is a drift opening, double entry system, fan ventilation, mule haulage. On July 13, Oct. 3, Feb. 14, April 9 inspections were made and the mine found in fair condition.

MASCO IRON COMPANY.

Oscar W. Batdorff, Superintendent. Ed Clark, Mine Foreman.

Masco No. 1, situated on the east side of the George's Creek on the main line of the Cumberland and Pennsylvania Railroad at Reynolds. There has been several companies worked this mine but failed. The coal is of good quality, a fair height and reasonably easy of access. This mine was formerly owned by the Frostburg Coal Co., and later by John G. Vaughn, and is known as the Ginseng Mine. During the year they employed 15 miners, 8 day men, and produced 1828 tons of coal. It is a drift opening operating the Lower Freeport seam. Ventilation is produced by a 10-foot fan and is very good. This mine suspended work on April 1st.

MARYLAND-GEORGE'S CREEK COAL COMPANY.

A. E. Thomas, Superintendent and Foreman. Thos. Higgins, Asst. Foreman.

Mertens Mine 1 and 2, operated by the Maryland-George's Creek Coal Co., formerly the Montell mines, is situated a few miles east of Frostburg and near Vale Summit, and ships over the George's Creek & Cumberland

Railroad. The coal seams worked here are the Lower Kittanning or Davis 6-foot and the Parker. The main headings are driven through the Dan's mountain. It is the only operation working the Davis 6-foot in the upper end of the George's Creek Basin. The tunnel was extended into what is claimed as the Parker seam of coal. During the year this seam has been developed extensively and was ventilated by a booster fan run by compressed air. Later there was a shaft driven from the Parker seam to the Davis 6-foot and the fan placed at the east end opening giving better ventilation. The sanitary condition in this mine is an example to all others in the state. All trap-doors, brattices, overcasts and lye timber is white washed, and any place where it is impossible to maintain a lawful clearance, as white wash in a coal mine is a good danger signal to a driver or brakeman.

This mine has done much better than in former years, having doubled its output. During the year there was 45 miners employed in the Parker mines and 31 in the Davis 6-foot. The coal is gathered by mules on the inside, and taken to the surface by a large gasoline motor. Conditions were found satisfactory.

MARYLAND COAL & IRON COMPANY.

William H. Morgan, Superintendent. John Heman, Mine Foreman.

Mine No. 1, of the Maryland Coal and Iron Co., located at George's Creek village on the main line of the Cumberland and Pennsylvania Railroad and one of the closest mines to Cumberland. It is a drift opening working the Bluebaugh seam of coal. During the year 1912 this company employed 51 miners, 9 day men and produced 48,060 tons of coal, showing an increase of 35,060 tons. Installed 150 horse power boiler and a large gasoline motor, and sank air shaft 204 feet to assist ventilation which is a decided improvement. Visited June 19 to investigate fatal accident to Isaac Reed, killed by fall of top rock, August 9 ventilation poor in working places, January 3 ordered men removed from No. 10 heading and ordered brattices along air course. Otherwise conditions were satisfactory. This company went into the hands of receivers on April 10, 1913.

DAVIS COAL & COKE COMPANY.

O. Tibbets, Superintendent. Harry Wilson, Mine Foreman.

Mine No. 17, or Buxton of the Davis Coal and Coke Co, is located near Bloomington and while the coal is prepared in Allegany county it is dumped in Garrett. They ship on the Western Maryland Railroad and are working the Lower Kittanning or Davis 6-foot. During the year this company employed 58 miners, 20 day men and produced 94,068 tons of coal showing an increase of 5,086 tons over the preceding year 1911. Mule haulage, fan ventilation, visited May 31, August 27, November 8.

FRANKLIN COAL COMPANY.

John M. Fahey, Superintendent. George W. Gales, Mine Foreman.

Franklin Mine No 1 is located near Westernport and is a drift opening working the Clarion or Parker seam of coal and has well equipped fan ventilation, mule haulage. During the year this mine employed 30 miners, 18

day men, and produced 10,243 tons of coal. The product is shipped over the Cumberland and Pennsylvania Railroad. This mine is capable of producing a large daily output and is well managed. Three visits were made and conditions were found satisfactory.

PHOENIX COAL MINING COMPANY.

John Rankin, Superintendent. Earnest Schell, Mine Foreman.

Elkhart Mine, located on the west side of the George's Creek, near Reynolds, and is a drift opening working the Bakerstown or Barton four-foot. The coal is hauled by mules to the plane and lowered to the tipple and shipped over the Cumberland and Pennsylvania Railroad. During the year 1912 this mine employed 74 persons and produced 60,409 tons of coal. It is ventilated by furnace and air conditions are very bad, as the mine has become too extensive for such a primitive method. I have advised them to install the proper ventilating apparatus and I trust that they will see the error of their ways as this is one of the cleanest mines in the small seam, as all waste coal is manufactured into briquettes. This is the only company in the state that is manufacturing briquettes and it is my opinion more attention should be given this industry as on it depends to a considerable degree the utilization of some grades of fuel which are now wasted. The enormous coal banks around some of the coal mines in this region contain thousands of tons of good briquettable coal.

POTOMAC COAL COMPANY.

P. H. Gallagher, Superintendent and Mine Foreman.

Potomac Mines. This mine is located one mile east of Barton. There is four drift openings working the Bakerstown or Barton four-foot seam of coal. The ventilation is produced by a large steam driven fan and ventilation is good and well distributed through the mine. The equipment of this mine is very good, and is properly managed. The coal is hauled out of the mines to the tipple by mules and dumped into large mine cars and hauled over a tram road by a small locomotive then dumped into large railroad cars and shipped over the Cumberland and Pennsylvania Railroad. This mine has worked very little during the year. Only one inspection was made.

STANTON COAL COMPANY.

Louis J. Stanton, Pres. and Gen. Mgr. John Kemp, Supt. and Mine Foreman

Monarch. This mine was formerly owned by the Braddock Run Coal Company and was superseded by the George's Creek Basin Coal Co., and locally known as the Short Gap mine. It was taken over by the Stanton Bros. Coal Company. This mine is situated on the west side of the Braddock's Run, one mile south of Clarysville along the old National Pike. It is a drift opening. The seam is 4 feet thick and a very good grade of coal. It is improved with a new plane and tipple. The interior has been retimbered and new tracks have been laid with heavy iron, inside and out, and in order to prepare for a larger output a standard guage track was extended across the National Pike to the dump. Formerly the coal was loaded into buckets and conveyed by aerial tramway to the tipple and loaded into railroad cars, and shipped over the Eckhart

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] COAL COMPANY.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] COAL COMPANY.

[illegible]

[illegible]

ALLEGANY COAL COMPANY.

[illegible], Superintendent and Foreman.

[illegible] Mine is a drift opening on the west side of the George's [illegible] working the Lower Kittanning or Davis 6-foot [illegible] in operation a few months during 1912, and pro- [illegible] employing 25 men. There is about 30 acres to be worked. [illegible] to the tipple and ships over the Cumberland and [illegible] Railroad. The ventilation is produced by furnace. At times [illegible] not as good as it should be although there are two openings [illegible] the furnace and the manager does all he can to distribute the air [illegible] the mine. Safety conditions are good, also drainage.

Local Coal Mines in Allegany Count

During the year ending December 31, 1913, there was fourtee in operation in Allegany county, employing 38 persons and p tons of coal for domestic purposes. These mines are located in ions of the county and each mine employs a small number not come under the provisions of the mining laws.

THE FROSTBURG FUEL COMPANY.

TYSON MINE.

B. Colburn, President. John E. Taylor, Superint

lor, Secretary. Jas. E. Crump, Mine F

thurg Fuel Co. are operating a small fuel mine near Fr ening, working the Tyson seam of coal. The mine is v neans and is generally good. During the year they p oal and employed 4 men. They are working on a lea ion Coal Co.

BARNES AND SONS MINES.

William Barnes, Manager.

rnes Mines is located near Midlothian and is a drift openin Vein. The production of this mine is consumed around Mi and Frostburg. During the year 1912 they mined 1,731 tons of co ventilation is very good.

BORDEN FUEL MINES.

Robert Griffith, Manager.

The Borden Mine is located northeast of Frostburg and is a dri ing working the Big Vein. The production from this mine is consumed Frostburg for domestic uses. The ventilation is by natural means good.

ANDERSON'S MINE.

William Anderson, Manager.

Anderson Mine is located near Lonaconing and is a drift opening ing the Big Vein. All coal mined is used for domestic purposes arou aconing. The mine is ventilated by natural means.

BRAILER MINE.

David Brailer, Manager.

The Brailer mine is located about 2½ miles northeast of Mt. Sav is a drift opening, working the Big Vein and employing a small nu men. The production from this mine is consumed around Mt. Savage ing the year 1912 they mined 2,100 tons of coal.

REYNOLDS.

Wm. Harvey, Manager. Robert Harvey, F

The Reynolds mine is located near Reynolds and is a drift opening ing the Freeport seam of coal. The production of coal from this mine sumed at the power plant of the Cumberland and Westernport Electr

oad, which is located near the mines. The mine is ventilated by a small fan nd conditions are generally good except during the wet season they experience a great deal of trouble with water, as the mine is low. During the year ney mined 3,120 tons of coal.

BARNARD'S MINE.

The Barnard mine is located near Eckhart and is a drift opening working he Big Vein. It employs a small number of men and supplies Eckhart with uel coal. The mine is ventilated by natural means. During the year they roduced 1,444 tons of coal.

JACOB MILLER FUEL MINES.

James H. Miller, Manager.

Miller mine is located near Lonaconing and is a drift opening, working he Big Vein. It employs a small number of men. During the year they minid 4,550 tons of coal. The production is consumed around Lonaconing. The entilation is good.

STEWART MINES.

Daniel Stewart, Manager.

The Stewart mine is located near Westernport and it supplies fuel for Vesternport.

SPEAR MINE.

Andrew Spear, Manager.

The Spear mine is located near Lonaconing and is working on a lease om the New Central Coal Co. The coal is used for domestic purposes ound Lonaconing.

BIG SAVAGE MINE.

N. Benson, Manager. Albert Klenk, Foreman.

Big Savage Mine is located about 2½ miles northwest of Allegany and is orking the Davis six foot seam of coal. The output at this mine is consumed the Fire Brick Yards at Allegany and operated by the Big Savage Fire rick Company.

GREENE MINES.

J. O. J. Greene, Manager.

The Greene Mine is located near Westernport and is working the Kitnning seam of coal. The production of this mine is consumed around Westernport.

SMITH MINE.

Samuel Smith, Manager.

The Smith Mine is located near Midlothian and is a drift opening, workig the Big Vein. It employs a small number of men and produced 2,082 ons during the year 1912. The production of this mine is consumed around idlothian and Frostburg.

BRODE MINE.

Solomon Brode, Manager.

The Brode Mine is located near Frostburg and is a drift opening, workig the Big Vein of coal. During the year they mined 1,559 tons. The proction of this mine is consumed around Frostburg for family use. It is entilated by natural means and is generally good.

CLAY MINES.

SAVAGE MOUNTAIN FIRE CLAY MINE.

John A. Caldwell, Superintendent. Chas. Wolf, Foreman.

The Savage Mountain Fire Brick Mine is located about 3 miles northwest of Frostburg. From the mines the clay is hauled over a tram road about a mile in length by horses to a large storage dump and from there it is transported down the National Pike in large wagons to their brick yards at Frostburg. During the year ending December 31, 1912 they produced 12,500 tons of clay and employed 19 persons. The mine is ventilated by natural means and is generally good.

ANDREW RAMSAY CORPORATION

David Williamson, Superintendent and Foreman.

The Andrew Ramsay Corporation is operating a small drift opening in the fire clay about 2½ miles southwest of Ellerslie. The mine is reached by tram road and plane from which the clay is taken by mules to the yards in Ellerslie where it is manufactured into all kinds of bath and toilet room equipment and shipped to market. The mine did very little work during the year 1912.

UNION MINING COMPANY FIRE CLAY MINES.

MINES NOS. 5, 6, 7 AND 8.

Wm. L. Hamilton, Superintendent. Jas. Jenkins, Foreman.

The Union Mining Co. Fire Clay Mines are located about four miles west of Mt. avage on the Savage Mountain. The clay at these mines is loaded into small cars on the interior and gathered by mules and taken to the surface where it is hauled by a small locomotive a distance of one mile to the head of a long plane then lowered a distance of one mile by gravity, then hauled by a small locomotive a distance of two miles to the yards in Mt. Savage, where it is prepared into all kinds of bricks for market. Ventilation and drainage is generaly poor at mines Nos. 5, 7 and 8. There is a good steam fan installed at Mine No. 6 and ventilation is well distributed throughout the mine. During the year 1912 they employed 98 persons and produced 48,455 tons of clay.

BIG SAVAGE FIRE BRICK COMPANY.

MINES NOS. 1 AND 2.

The Big Savage Fire Brick Mines are located on the Big Savage Mountin, about 3 miles northwest of Frostburg. The clay is gathered in the interior by mules and taken to the head of a long plane over which the clay is lowered to a large storage dump and loaded into large cars, then conveyed down the mountain a distance of 2½ miles by steam haulage to the brick yards at Allegany. This mine is producing a good quality of flint clay and the seam is especially thick at this point. Ventilation is generally poor. During the year this mine produced 10,500 tons of clay and employed 25 persons.

Garrett County Coal Mines.

HAMILL COAL AND COKE COMPANY.
HAMILL MINES NOS. 1 AND 2.

R. A. Smith, Superintendent. W. D. Walker, Mine Foreman.

Hamill Mines Nos. 1 and 2 are located about one mile below Blaine on the north side of the Potomac river and are drift openings, working the Lower Kittanning or Davis six foot seam of coal The mines are ventilated by a twelve foot gas propelled fan. The air is well distributed throughout the entire mines. The coal is mined by pick and hauled to the outside by mules and dumped into a large storage bin and there loaded into two large aerial tramway buckets and conveyed across the Potomac River, a distance of 900 feet to the railroad tipple and shipped over the Western Maryland Railroad. The roof is very treacherous and requires very careful attention as to timbering, etc., to prevent accidents, and is being well looked after. It is surely true that the coal at this operation cannot be as cheaply mined as at most of the mines working this seam in Garrett county on account of the extra amount of large timber and labor. On date of my first visit a method of improving the dangerous places along the important haulways was agreed upon by the foreman in charge. On June 2 made special visit to investigate fatal accident to J. W. Lowery and Bailey Bower, who were instantly killed by fall of top rock. They had been working night shift to take down dangerous rib rock and roof.

AJAX COAL COMPANY.

David J. Riordan, Superintendent. William J. Woods, Mine Foreman.

The Ajax Coal Company Mine or better known as the Upper Potomac Mine is located at Hubbard on the line of the Western Maryland Railroad. The coal seam worked is the Lower Kittanning or Davis six foot and is reached by a long incline plane from the head of which a tramroad leads to the mine over which a small locomotive hauls the coal. It has been idle since November 1907. On request of the contractor I was invited to inspect this mine before it would be turned over to the company for operation. The inside has been put in good working order, also the dump, bridge incline plane, wheel and engine house. The quantity of the coal is good and the mine ranks with other six foot mines in Garrett county. There is no reason that this could not be made a paying proposition. This mine is ventilated by a ten foot steam fan.

PATTISON COAL COMPANY.

Carroll Pattison, Superintendent and Mine Foreman.

Pattison Mines 1 and 2 are located about one mile west of Bloomington, on the B. & O. Railroad and are drift openings, working the Lower Kittanning or Davis six foot and the Bakerstown or Barton four foot. No. 1 is ventilated by a twelve foot fan and ventilation is fair. The return air from this opening furnishes ventilation for the Brydon mines of the Bloomington Coal Company which opening serves as an outlet. There is a great many local faults in this seam at this particular point and it takes some courage and grit too overcome them when they are encountered here and here. But

Mr. Carroll Pattison is the true blue in that line, or the mines would be abandoned. Mine No. 2 is located above No. 1 and is reached by a long plane and tram road over which the coal is taken to the tipple and shipped over the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. Only a small number of men are employed. During the year this company employed 50 persons and produced 38,267 tons of coal.

BLOOMINGTON COAL COMPANY.

E. R. Brydon, Superintendent. Chas. R. Brendlen, Sr., Mine Foreman.

Bloomington Mines Nos. 1 and 2 are located near Bloomington, on the main line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, working the Lower Kittanning or Davis six foot vein of coal. This is a drift opening and is ventilated by a fan that is located at the Pattison Mine. During the year there was a new opening completed for ventilation and drainage. This is a great improvement and ventilation is well distributed throughout the entire mine. The roof is good except where clay veins are encountered and in these place it requires very careful timbering to prevent falls. The coal is gathered from the interior by mules and ponies and hauled over a tram road to the tipple which is located ¼ mile east of drift mouth. During each visit conditions were found satisfactory.

CHAFFEE COAL COMPANY.
CHAFFEE MINES.

Sheridan Stottlemeyer, Supt. Rutherford Stottlemeyer, Mine Foreman.

Chaffee Mine is located on the northwest side of the Potomac river, 2½ miles from the village of Chaffee along the Western Maryland Railroad and is a drift opening, working the Lower Kittanning or Davis six foot and the seam is very thick at this point. Double entry system with fan ventilation. The coal is mined by pick and hauled by mules to side lyes and taken to the tipple by a gasoline motor and dumped into large railroad cars and then hauled to the main line of the Western Maryland Railroad, 2½ miles by a small 25 ton locomotive. On July 24, during the high water in the Potomac river, the large bridge and tipple was washed away, throwing this mine out of work for about 9 months. This did not discourage the company. They went to work with a will and put in a standardized railroad up to the mines and put up a new tipple, and installed a link belt picking table. On July 24 investigated fatal accident to A. L. Ellefritz, killed by fall of top rock. The general condition of this mine is good. During the year 1912 this company employed 87 persons and produced 46,458 tons of coal.

BLAINE MINING COMPANY.
POTOMAC MANOR, W. VA.

James G. Boyd, Superintendent. George L. Campbell, Mine Foreman.

Mines No. 1 and 2 are drift openings located on the west side of the Potomac river, near Potomac Manor, and are working the Lower Kittanning or Davis six foot seam of coal. It is the largest operation in Garrett county, both in production and number of men employed. During the year ending December 31, 1912 this company employed 211 miners and 34 day men producing 180,128 tons of coal. This company is to be congratulated on the high

standard of efficiency displayed in the management of this mine. The mines are always in a fair condition and every effort is made to keep it so. Ventilation is produced by a 12 foot fan and is worked on the double entry system. The coal is gathered to the side lyes on the interior by mules and hauled to the surface by electric motors and then taken by a small locomotive over a tram road to the head of the plane where it is lowered to the tipple and shipped over the Western Maryland Railroad.

POTOMAC VALLEY COAL CO.

Alfred Fortney, Superintendent. Frank J. Bell, Mine Foreman.

Peerless Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are located about one mile below Blaine, W. Va., on the northwest side of the Potomac river. The coal is mined in Maryland and the weigh scales and dump is situated in West Virginia and shipped on the Western Maryland Railroad. They are drift openings working the Upper Freeport seam of coal. I have not on any of my visits found ventilation condition as it should be. They have a good fan and the intake will show a reading of 34,000 cubic feet of air per minute. But like a great many of our mines it does not reach the working face. The places were smoky and the air is charged with dust, and it is fairly conclusive that the presence of dry dust is a dangerous factor. And upon investigation I found that the superintendent or the mine foreman did not possess an "anemometer" which is a requirement in the Maryland Mining Laws that the company shall supply the mine foreman with one and he shall take readings once a week and keep a record of such measurements. I requested the superintendent to immediately procure one, and the order was complied with. Other conditions were satisfactory. During the year this company employed 95 persons and produced 90,295 tons of coal. Mules and gasoline motor haulage. May 23, October 8 and 25, February 24, April 23, inspections were made. Mr. D. T. Purcell was appointed superintendent on March 15, 1913. Mr. Albert Fortney resigned.

S. H. JORDAN COAL COMPANY.
DEAL MINE.

J. T. Jordan, Superintendent and Mine Foreman.

Deal Mine is locaed about 2½ miles west of Branard on the Western Maryland Railroad and is a slope, working the Upper Freeport seam of coal. The mine is reached by a tram road over which the coal is lowered to the tipple by a stationary engine and shipped over the Western Maryland Railroad. This operation is not very extensive and does not come under the mining laws. During the year they employed from 2 to 10 men and produced 3,400 tons of coal.

BARNARD COAL COMPANY.
STOYER MINES.

Frank Christopher, Superintendent and Mine Foreman.

Stoyer Mine No. 1 is located at Stoyer on the main line of the Western Maryland Railroad, and is a drift opening, working the Upper Kittanning seam of coal. This company has done very little work during the year, employing only a small number of men, producing 2,367 tons of coal and employing 6 men. One visit was made as this mine does not come under the mining laws. The coal is worked under a lease from the Barnard Coal Co., of Piedmont, W. Va.

DODSON MINE NO. 4.

George C. McFarlane, Superintendent. H. B. Kight, Mine Foreman
Chas. Jones, Asst. Foreman.

Dodson No. 4 is located directly above Mine No. 1 and is a drift, opening working the Upper Kittanning, which is about 40 feet above the Lower Kittanning. During the year 1911 there was 15 men employed and produced 5,676 tons of coal. The mine is ventilated by an eight foot fan. Air readings would indicate very good conditions in this mine. All other conditions approved.

MONROE COAL MINING COMPANY.
ELK RUN MINES 1 AND 3.

Geo C. McFarlane, Superintendent. L. B. Kight, Mine Foreman.

Elk Run No. 1 is located at Barnum, on the northeast side of the Potomac river and is a drift opening, working the Lower Kittanning or Davis six foot seam of coal. The mine is ventilated by a large fan, and the air is well distributed throughout the mine. Mr. Kight seems to be anxious to give the miners good ventilation. During each visit I have found conditions satisfactory. The coal is mined by pick. It is gathered by mules to the side track in the interior and from there it is hauled by gasoline motor to the tipple and loaded into railroad cars and shipped over the Western Maryland Railroad.

Elk Run Mine No. 3 is directly above No. 1 and is working the Barton four foot or Bakerstown seam of coal and is a drift opening. It is reached by a long plane over which the coal is lowered to the tipple at No. 1. The mine is ventilated by a six foot fan run by compressed air and is good throughout the development. All other conditions fully comply with the law. During all my visits to these mines I have found conditions satisfactory. During the year 1912 they employed 81 persons and produced 74,000 tons of coal.

GARRETT COUNTY COAL AND MINING COMPANY.
DODSON MINES NO. 1.

George C. McFarlane, Superintendent. H. B. Kight Mine Foreman.
Chas. Jones, Asst. Foreman.

Dodson Mine No 1 is located at Dodson on the northwest side of the Potomac river and is a drift opening, working the Lower Kittanning or Davis six foot vein of coal. During the year 1912 this mine employed 123 persons and produced 109,111 tons of coal, showing an increase of 3,544 tons over 1911. This mine is ventilated by a fourteen foot fan and is worked on the double entry system. During each visit I have found ventilation conditions satisfactory. During the year this company installed gasoline motor haulage and from present indications it is proving a success as this is the only mine in Garrett county that has an up to date telephone system throughout their mines. It would be well for others to take notice as it helps to increase the output. Drainage and other conditions are good.

CUTCHALL AND GATES COAL COMPANY.

J. E. Cutchall, Superintendent.

Mine No. 1 is known as the Nethkin Mine and is located near Bayard, W. Va., on the Western Maryland Railroad. It is a drift opening, working the Upper Freeport seam of coal. This mine worked very little during the year, the only coal mined was for local consumption in the town of Bayard.

MINING LAWS.

CHAPTER 124.

AN ACT to repeal and re-enact with amendments Sections 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 209A, 209B, 209C and 209D of Article No. 1 of the Code of Public Local Laws, entitled "Allegany County," sub-title "Mine Inspector," as the same were enacted by Chapter thirty-four of the Acts of 1898, and to reenact the same under the title "Mining and Mine Inspector," said Sections as hereby re-enacted and amended to be known as Sections 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 207, 208, 209, 209A, 209B, 209C, 209D, 209E, 209F, 209G, 209H, 209I, 209J, 209K, 209L, 209M, 209N, 209O, 209P, 209Q, and to repeal and re-enact with amendments Sections 150 to 164C, all inclusive, of Article No. 12 of the Public Local Laws, title "Garrett County," sub-title "Manufactures and Mines," as the same were enacted by Chapter 34 of the Acts of 1898, and to add new sections to re-enact and amend the same by enacting the following Sections, in lieu thereof, to wit, Sections 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 162, 163, 164, 164A, 164B, 164C, 164D, 164E, 164F, 164G, 164H, 164I, 164J, 164K, 164L, 164M, 164N, 164O and 164P.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That Sections 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 209A, 209B, 209C, 209D of Article No. 1 of the Public Local laws entitled "Allegany County," sub-title "Mine Inspector," as the same were enacted by Chapter 34 of the Acts of 1898, be and the same are hereby repealed, and that Sections 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 164A, 164B, and 164C of Article Twelve of the Public Local Laws, entitled "Garrett County," sub-title 'Manufactures and Mines," as the same were enacted by Chapter 34 or the Acts of 1898, be and the same are hereby repealed, and that Sections 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 209A, 209B, 209C, 209D, 209E, 209F, 209G, 209H, 209I, 209J, 209K, 209L, 209M, 209N, 209O, 209P and 209J, are hereby enacted and added to Article No. 1 of the Code of Public Local Laws, title "Allegany County," sub-title "Mine Inspector," to read as hereinafter set forth respectively, and that Sections 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 162, 163, 164, 164A, 164B, 164C, 164D, 164E, 164F, 164G, 164H, 164I, 164J, 164K, 164L, 164M, 164N, 164O, and 164P, be and they are hereby enacted and added to Article No. 12 of the Public Local Laws, title "Garrett County," Sub-title "Manufactures and Mines," to read as hereinafter set forth, respectively, to wit:

Appointment of Mine Inspector.

Section 16 of Article 1 and Section 150 of Article 12. That the Governor shall, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint one Mine Inspector for the counties of Allegany and Garrett, who shall hold his office for two years from the date of his appointment. No person shall be eligible to the office of Mine Inspector until he shall have attained the age of thirty years. He shall possess a competent and practical knowledge of the different systems of mining and properly ventilating coal mines in said counties, and the nature and constituent parts of the various gases found in coal mines, and of the various ways of expelling the same from said mines, and shall have had five years' practical experience as a miner in one or both counties combined next immediately preceding his appointment, and shall receive an

annual salary of fifteen hundred dollars, payable quarterly by warrant of the Comptroller upon the State Treasury for the same. Before entering upon the discharge of the duties of his office the said Mine Inspector shall take the oath provided in the Constitution of the State, and shall give bond in the sum of two thousand dollars, with sureties to be approved by the Chief Judge of the Fourth Judicial Circuit of Maryland. Said Mine Inspector while in office shall not be interested in the operation of any mine, or act as land agent, superintendent, or manager of any mine, and it shall be his duty to make a report to the Governor of his proceedings in office and to set forth in such report all such information that may be proper or beneficial, and also to make such recommendations and suggestions as he may consider important as to legislation on the subject of mining.

Duties of Mine Inspector.

Section 197 of Article 1 and Section 151 of Article 12. Said Mine Inspector shall devote the whole of his time to the duties of his office. It shall be his duty to examine each mine in said counties as often as possible, but a longer period of time than two months shall not elapse between said examinations to see that all the provisions of this Act are observed and strictly carried out, and he shall make a record of all examinations of mines, showing the condition in which he finds them, especially with reference to ventilation and drainage, the number of persons employed in each mine, the extent to which the law is obeyed and progress made in the improvement of mines, the number of serious accidents and the nature thereof, the number of deaths resulting from injuries received in or about the mines, with the cause of such accident or death, which record completed to the first day of May of each and every year shall be filed with the Governor of the State; and one thousand copies of said report shall be printed for distribution at once by the Inspector, and the cost thereof shall be paid by the Treasurer upon the warrant of the Comptroller.

Section 198 of Article 1 and Section 152 of Article 12. It shall be the duty of the Mine Inspector, on examination of any mine, to make out a written or partly written and partly printed report of the condition in which he finds such mine and post the same at the mouth of the mine properly protected from the weather. The said report shall give the date of the visit, the number of cubic feet of air in circulation and where measured, and that he has measured the air at the cut-through of one or more rooms in each heading or entry, and such other information as he shall deem necessary, and the said report shall remain posted in the office or conspicuous place, and may be examined by any person employed in or about the mine.

Section 199 of Article 1 and Section 153 of Article 12. In case the Inspector becomes incapacitated to perform the duties of his office or receives a leave of absence from the Governor, it shall be the duty of the Governor to appoint, upon said Mine Inspector's application or that of five miners or five operators, some competent person to fill the office of Inspector until the said Inspector shall be able to resume the duties of his office, and the person so appointed shall be paid in the same manner as hereinbefore provided for the Inspector of Mines.

Section 200 of Article 1 and Section 154 of Article 12. That the Mine Inspector may be enabled to perform the duties herein imposed upon him he shall have the right at all times to enter any coal mine to make examination or obtain information, and upon the discovery of any violation of this Act, it shall be the duty of said Mine Inspector to report the same to the Grand Jury for the proper county, and the Grand Juries for each of the said counties are hereby directed to summon said Mine Inspector before them at each term

of Court, and the respective Courts of Allegany and Garrett counties shall call this section to the attention of each Grand Jury.

Section 201 of Article 1 and Section 155 of Article 12. Whenever loss of life or serious personal injury shall occur by reason of any accident whatever, in or connected with any coal mine, it shall be the duty of the person having charge of said mine to report the fact without delay, to the Inspector, and the said Inspector shall, if he deem necessary from the facts reported, and in all cases of loss of life, immediately go to the scene of said accident and render every possible assistance to those in need.

Section 202 of Artice 1 and Section 156 of Article 12. That the Mine Inspector shall also be an inspector of weights and measures at all mines now or hereafter opened in said counties, and shall weigh several cars of coal mined therein once every two months, on the scales of the different mines, or when requested to do so, especially by any miner or operator, in order to test the accuracy of said scales, and the State shall supply said Mine Inspector with the required weights and apparatus for testing scales, and to do any other act he may deem necessary to ascertain whether the coal be justly weighed at said mine, and it shall be the duty of every person acting as weighmaster for the owner, lessee or agent of said mines before entering upon the performance of his duty as weighmaster or check-weighman, or before making any report to make oath before some justice of the peace, in the proper county, that he will perform the duty of weighmaster or check-weighman as prescribed by this Act, at such mines, with honesty and fidelity, and will keep a true and accurate account of all the coal so weighed by him, and will credit and allow the full weight, and no more, of coal in each mining car, to the party or parties who mined the same at the rate of two thousand two hundred and forty pounds per ton, and all fractions thereof be counted in hundred weights, a copy of which said oaths shall be posted up in said weigh-office, where such coal is weighed. But the said oath of weigh-master or check- weighman shall be understood and construed as only requiring said weighmaster or check- weighman to allow and credit said fractions of tons in whole hundred weights (cwts.) in manner following, namely: Where odd pounds in any mining cars in excess of the whole hundred weight therein, shall equal or exceed fifty-six pounds the said weighmaster of check-weighman shall credit such miner with a whole hundred weight for such odd pounds, but where such odd pounds, less than a whole hundred weight (cwt.) shall be less than fifty-six pounds, then such weighmaster or check-weighman shall give such miner no credit whatever for such odd pounds; and it shall be the duty of said weighmaster and of any check-weighman to perform the several acts and matters prescribed in said affidavit. Provided that every car when weighed shall be uncoupled and stopped on the scales; but the Mine Inspector may make special regulations as to the stopping of cars when necessary.

Section 203 of Article 1 and Section 157 or Article 12. The Mine Inspector shall have power to examine the weighing sheets on which the weight of the miner's cars are registered, and the monthly aggregate of coal weighed on such scales, and shall compare such aggregate monthly weighings with the manifest or shipping reports of the operators, and thus determine from time to time whether the coal is accurately weighed.

Weighing of Coal.

Section 204 of Article 1 and Section 158 of Article 12. That it shall be lawful, however, nothwithstanding the provisions of this Act, in relation to weighmaster and the weighing of coal, for any lessee, owner, individual or agent of any mine in said counties of Allegany and Garrett to contract with the miners to mine coal therein or therefrom by measurement; and it shall

also be lawful for any owner lessee or agent of any mine in said counties, at or in which not more than ten miners are employed at one time, to contract with the miner or miners employed therein by the day, week or month, instead of by weight, and in all such cases when the compensation of the miners by their contract or agreement fixed by the day, week or month, be ascertained by the cubic yard or other measurement, as hereinbefore provided, it shall not be obligatory upon such owner, lessee or agent of such mine to provide any weighmaster or weigh the coal mined in such shaft or mine, or taken therefrom; but the mine cars used in any such mine worked by shaft shall be measured by a sworn measurer, and said owner, lessee, or agent, shall cause the capacity of each of said mining cars to be plainly stamped or branded thereon.

Section 205 or Article 1 and Section 159 of Article 12. That at any time upon the request of a majority of the miners then employed in any coal mine in said counties of Allegany and Garrett, the agent, lessee or operator of said coal mine shall permit said miners, but at their own expense, to provide and keep in the said weigh-hhouse at said mine, at the scales kept thereat, for such length of time as such miners may require, a check-weighmaster, who shall have the right at all times to be present when the coal mined at each mine is being weighed by the weighmaster of said mine, and to examine the scales thereof, and to take and keep a full statement of the weight of each mining car load of coal, as shown by the said scales when the coal is being weighed thereon, by said weighmaster, and upon the discovery of such check-weighmaster of any willful violation of any of the provisions of this Act by the weighmaster employed at such mine, it shall be the duty of such check-weighmaster to immediately lay all such information before the State's Attorney of the county in which such weigh house is situated, or the Mine Inspector, for their action upon the same.

Section 206 of Article 1 and Section 160 of Article 12. And it shall be the duty of every person acting as weighmaster in any of the said mines, to keep in ink or indelible pencil a list or statement of the number of mining cars, and the weight of coal in cars mined each day, and the person mining the same and place and keep said list at the weigh-house, where said coal is weighed, where the parties interested therein may inspect it; which lists shall be kept for reference and inspection by all persons interested therein for at least thirty days time. And it shall be the duty of every operator to provide correct and accurate scales upon which all coal mined in said mine shall be weighed in the state in which it is mined, before the same shall be dumped or taken from the mining cars, in which the miners have loaded the same; and no operator shall dock any miner in excess of five hundred pounds (5 cwts.) on any one car, and it shall be the duty of the operator to cause the average weight of each empty car used at any such mine to be plainly stamped on the outside of each car.

Propping and Care Required.

Section 207 of Article 1 and Section 161 of Article 12. That the owner, lessee or agent of every mine in operation in the counties of Allegany and Garrett, shall furnish at their own expense, all props and all requisite timber required to be used in the working said mines, and as the miners employed to work therein proceed with the working of their excavations it shall be the duty of the owner, lessee or agent of said mine to furnish a sufficient quantity of props and timber of suitable character at the place in the heading, room, cross-cut or other excavation in the mine, where the miners are at work, and the owners, lessee or agent operating any such mine shall, at their own expense properly timber any headings, rooms, pillars, or other excava-

tions, not recently worked, and lay up roads by contract or otherwise to or in the same, previous to the miners starting new or further work of excavations therein; and said owner, lessee or agent shall construct each heading hereinafter driven in every mine of sufficient width and height, with at least two feet and a half of room on the brake side of such heading, or if not brakes be used, then upon some given side of such heading, so as to admit of the passage of the drivers who may be engaged in driving along said heading. And it shall be the duty of every agent, lessee, owner, operator, weighmaster, or mining boss, overseer, roadman, driver, miner or any other person working or engaged in any employment whatever in or about the said mines in said Allegany and Garrett counties, or tramroad or incline planes leading therefrom, to observe all practical care, caution and prudence in the work in which they may be engaged so that all lives, health and safety of themselves and their co-laborers, and the property of the owners in and about said mines, may be protected so far as practicable, consistent with the dangerous character of the work, from loss or injury, and it shall be the duty of all miners engaged in any of the said mines to carefully prop and timber all rooms, headings and other excavations wherein they may be working, as close up to their work as may be reasonably practicable so as to guard as far as practicable, against all accidents from fall of roof, side or breast coal or slate, earth or other surrounding matter, and any miner or other person employed or working in or about said mines, who shall be guilty of any willful negligence in respect of any of the matters specified in this section, whereby the lives, health or safety of any co-laborers in and about said mines may be lost, destroyed or injured, or unnecessarily jeopardized, shall be liable to indictment, and upon conviction to be fined as hereinafter provided, and whenever in any case it shall be brought to the notice of the Mine Inspector that any person is violating any of the provisions of this section, he shall at once order such person to take immediate steps to secure the safety of the persons or property so jeopardized, and in case the refusal of any person to comply with such order, it shall be the duty of said Inspector to proceed at once to have such offender arrested and punished in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

Map of Mine.

Section 208 of Article 1 and Section 162 of Article 12. The operator or superintendent of every coal mine shall make, or cause to be made by a competent engnieer or surveyor, an accurate map or plan of such coal mine, not smaller than a scale of two hundred feet to an inch, which may shall show as follows: First, all measurements of said mine in feet, or decimal parts thereof. Second, all the openings, excavations, shafts, tunnels, slopes, planes, main entries, cross entries, and rooms in said mines. Third, by darts or arrows made thereon by a pen or pencil, the direction of air currents in the said mine. Fourth, an accurate delineation of the boundary lines so far as possible between said coal mine and all adjoining mines or coal lands, whether owned or operated by the same operator or other operator, and the relation and proximity of the workings of said mine to every other adjoining mine or coal land. Fifth, the bearings and length of each tunnel or entry and boundary or property lines. The said map or plan, or a true copy thereof, shall be kept in the general mine office by the said operator or superintendent for use of the mine inspector, and for the inspection of any person or persons working in said mine wherever said person or persons shall have cause to fear that any working place is becoming dangerous by reason of its proximity to other workings that may contain water or dangerous gas.

Section 209 of Article 1 and Section 163 of Article 12. At least once in every six months, or oftener if necessary, the operator or superintendent of each mine shall cause to be shown accurately on the map or plan of said coal mine, all the excavations made therein during the time elapsing since such excavations were last shown upon said map or plan; and all parts of said mine which were worked out or abandoned during said elapsed period of time shall be clearly indicated by colorings on said map or plan; and whenever any of the workings or excavations of said coal mine have been driven to their destination, a correct measurement of all such workings or excavations shall be made promptly and recorded in a survey book prior to the removal of the pillars or any part of the same from such workings or excavations.

Must Be Two Openings.

Section 209 of Article 1 and Section 164 of Article 12. It shall not be lawful for the operator, superintendent or mine foreman of any coal mine to employ more than twenty persons within said coal mine, nor permit more than twenty persons to be employed therein at any one time, unless they are in communication with at least two available openings to the surface from each seam or stratum of coal worked in such mine exclusive of the furnace upcast. But provided, that in any mine operated by a shaft or slope and ventilated by fan, if the air shaft shall be divided into two compartments, one of them may be used for an airway and the other for the purpose of egress and ingress from and into said mine by the persons therein employed, and the same shall be considered a compliance with the provisions of this section hereinafter set forth. And there shall be cut out or around the side of every hoisting shaft, or driven through the solid strata at the bottom thereof, a traveling way not less than five feet high and three feet wide, to enable persons to pass the shaft in going from one side of it to the other without passing over or under the cage or other hoisting apparatus. The Mine Inspector may, upon application, if he deem it necessary, grant a period of time, not exceeding eighteen months in which the operator shall provide the second opening, under such terms as the inspector shall prescribe, and the second opening required may be through an adjoining mine if the way thereto and the opening itself be kept and maintained in proper condition.

Section 209B of Article 1 and Section 164A of Article 12. The shaft or out-let, other than the main shaft or out-let, shall be separated from the main outlet and from the furnace shaft by a natural strata at all points by a distance of not less than one hundred and fifty feet (except in all mines opened prior to June 30th, 1911, where such distances may be less, if, in the judgment of the inspector one hundred and fifty feet is impracticable.) If the mine be worked by drift two openings, exclusive of the furnace upcast shaft, and not less than thirty feet apart shall be required. Where the two openings shall not have been provided as required hereinbefore by this Act, the Mine Inspector shall cause the second to be made without delay; and in no case shall furnace ventilation be used where there is only one opening into the mine.

Passages Required.

Section 209C of Article 1 and Section 164B of Article 12. Unless the Mine Inspector shall deem it impracticable, all mines shall have at least two entries or other passage-ways, one of which shall lead from the main entrance and the other from the other opening into the body of the mine, and said two passageways shall be kept well drained and in a safe condition for persons to travel therein throughout their whole length, so as to obtain in case of emer-

gency, a second way for egress from the workings. No part of said workings shall at any time be driven more than three hundred feet in advance of the aforesaid passageways, except entries, airways or other narrow work, but should an opening to the surface be provided from the interior of the mine, the passageways aforesaid may be made and maintained therefrom into the working part of the mine, and this shall be deemed sufficient compliance with the provisions of this Act relative thereto; said two passageways shall be separated by pillars of coal or other strata of sufficient strength and width.

Section 209D of Article 1 and Section 164C of Article 12. Where necessary to secure access to the two passageways required in any slope mine where the coal seam inclines and has workings on both sides of said slope, there shall be provided an overcast for the use of persons working therein, the dimensions of which shall not be less than four feet wide and five feet high. Said overcast shall connect the workings on both sides of said slope, and the intervening strata between the slope and overcast shall be of sufficient strength and thickness at all points for its purpose; provided, that if said overcast be substantially constructed it shall be deemed sufficient.

Section 209E of Article 1 and Section 164D of Article 12. The machinery used for lowering or raising the employes into and out of the mines and the stairs used for ingress and egress shall be kept in safe condition, and inspected once in each twenty-four hours by a competent person employed for the purpose, and such machinery and the method of its inspection shall be approved by the Mine Inspector.

Section 209F of Article 1 and Section 164E of Article 12. No greater number of persons shall be lowered or hoisted at any one time than may be permitted by the Mine Inspector, and notice of the number so allowed to be lowered or hoisted at any one time shall be kept posted up by the operator or superintendent in conspicuous places at the top and bottom of the shaft, and the aforesaid notice shall be signed by the Mine Inspector.

Ventilation.

Section 209G of Article 1 and Section 164F of Article 12. The operator or superintendent of every coal mine, whether shaft, slope or drift, shall provide and hereafter maintain ample means of ventilation for the circulation of air through the main entries, cross entries and all other working places to an extent that will dilute, carry off and render harmless all noxious or dangerous gases generated in the mine, affording not less than one hundred cubic feet per minute for each and every person employed therein; provided that in the case of old workings when the Mine Inspector shall deem it impracticable to secure 100 cubic feet of air per minute for each man, then he may reduce it to 80 feet per man per minute, for such old workings.

Chapter 361—Acts of 1910.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That Section 209H of Article 1, and Section 164G of Article 12 of the Public Local Laws of Allegany and Garrett Counties, respectively, as enacted by Chapter 124 of the Acts of the year 1902, be and the same is hereby appealed and reenacted with amendments, so as to read as follows:

Sec. 209H of Article &, Sec. 164G of Article 12. It shall be the duty of the superintendent and mine foreman, and of each of them, to see that proper cut-throughs or cross-cuts are made in all the rooms or pillars at such distances apart as the Mine Inspector shall deem requisite, not more than thirty-five yards in any distance in what is known as the Big Vein, and not more than twenty yards apart in any of the other veins, for the

purpose of ventilation, and the ventilation shall be conducted through said cut-throughs or cross-cuts into the faces of the rooms by means of check doors made of canvas or other suitable material, placed in the entries and other suitable places, and such superintendent or mine foreman shall not permit any room to be opened in advance of the ventilating current. Should the Mine Inspector discover any room, entry or other working place being worked in advance of the air current, or shall discover any cut-through not properly closed or bratticed, in violation of the requirements of ths section, he shall order the man or men employed in such place or places to cease work at once. Any violations of the requirements of this Act by any person shall constitute a misdemeanor, punishable as provided in Chapter 124 of the Acts of the year 1902, and the Acts amendatory thereof.

Sec. 3. That this Act shall take effect on the first day of July, 1910.

Approved April 13, 1910.

Section 209I or Article 1 and Section 164H of Article 12. One year after the passage of this Act, every mine employing more than seventy-five persons must be divided into two or more districts, and each district shall be provided with a separate split of pure air and the ventilation shall be so arranged that not more than seventy-five persons shall be employed at the same time in any one current or split of air; provided, that a larger number, not exceeding one hundred and thirty, may be allowed by the Mine Inspector when in his judgment it is impracticable to comply with the foregoing requirements.

Section 209J or Article 1 and Section 164I of Article 12. In all mines the doors used in guiding and directing the ventilation of the mine shall be so hung and adjusted that they will close themselves, or be supplied with springs and pulleys, so that they cannot be left standing open, and an attendant shall be employed at all the principal doors through which cars are hauled, for the purpose of opening and closing said doors when trips of cars are passing to and from the workings, unless an approved self-acting door is used, which principal doors shall be determined by the Mine Inspector or mine foreman. A hole for shelter shall be provided at each door, so as to protect said attendant from being run over by the cars while attending to his duties, and persons employed for this purpose shall at all times remain at their post of duty during working hours; on every incline plane or road in any mine where hauling is done by machinery, and where a door is used, an extra door shall be provided to be used in case of necessity.

Section 209K of Article 1 and Section 164J of Article 12. The mine foreman shall measure the air current at least once a week and the Mine Inspector at each visit at the inlet and outlet and at or near the faces of the entries, and shall keep a record of such measurements. An anemometer shall be provided for this purpose by the operator of the mine to the foreman, and the same shall be supplied to the Mine Inspector by the State.

Section 209L of Article 1 and Section 164K of Article 12. All ventilating fans used at the mines shall be provided with recording instruments, by which the number of revolutions of the effective ventilating pressure of the fan shall be provided for this purpose by the operator of the mine to the foreman and shall be kept in the office of the mine for future reference for one year from its date.

Bore Holes.

Section 209M of Article 1 and Section 164L of Article 12. In any place that is being driven toward or in dangerous proximity to an abandoned mine or part of a mine suspected of or containing gases, or which may be inun-

dated with water, bore holes shall be kept not less than twenty feet in advance of the face, and on the sides of such working places, said holes to be drilled diagonally not more than eight feet apart, and any place driven to tap water or gas shall not be more than ten feet wide, and no water or gas from an abandoned mine, or part of mine, and no bore holes from the surface shall be tapped until the employes, except those engaged at such work, are out of the mine, and such work to be done under the immediate instructions of the mine foreman.

General Rules.

Section 209N of Article 1 and Section 164M of Article 12. For any injury to person or property occasioned by any violation of this Act, or any failure to comply with its provisions by any owner, operator or superintendent of any coal mine or colliery, a right of action shall accrue to the party injured against said owner or operator for any direct damages he may have sustained thereby, and in case of loss of life by reason of such neglect or failure aforesaid a right of action shall accrue to the widow and lineal heirs of the person whose life shall be lost, for like recovery of damages for the injury they shall have sustained.

Sub-section A. If any person shall receive any injury in or about the mine, and the same shall come within the knowledge of the mine foreman, and if he shall be of the opinion that the injured person requires medical or surgical treatment, he shall see that said injured person receives the same. The mine foreman shall report monthly to the Mine Inspector on blanks furnished by said Inspector for that purpose all accidents resulting in personal injury.

Sub-section B. No unauthorized person shall enter the mine without permission from the superintendent or mine foreman.

Sub-section C. No person in a state of intoxication shall be allowed to go into or loiter about the mine.

Sub-section D. All employes shall inform the mine foreman, or his assistant of the unsafe condition of any working place, hauling roads or traveling ways, or of damages to doors, brattices or stoppings or of obstructions in the air passages when known to them.

Sub-section E. No person shall be allowed travel on foot to or from his work on any incline plane, dilly or locomotive roads, when other good roads are provided for that purpose.

Sub-section F. It shall be the duty of operators or superintendents to keep at the mouth of the drift, shaft or slope, or at such other place about the mine as shall be designated by the Mine Inspector, a stretcher, properly constructed, and a woolen and a water-proof blanket in good condition for use in carrying away any person who may be injured in the mine. Provided, that when more than two hundred are employed, two stretchers and two woolen blankets and two water-proof blankets shall be kept.

Sub-section G. No person shall ride upon or against any loaded car or cage in any shaft or slope in or about any coal mine; no person other than the trip runner shall be permitted to ride on empty trips on any slope or incline plane, when the speed of the cars exceed six miles per hour. The transportation of tools in and out of the mine shall be under the direction of the mine foreman.

Sub-section H. No person under the age of twelve years or female of any age, shall be permitted to enter any mine to work therein; nor shall any boy under the age of fourteen years, unless he can read and write, be allowed to work in any mine; and the mine boss shall see that this requirement is fully met.

Duties of Employes.

Section 209O of Article 1 and Section 164N of Article 12. He shall examine his working place before beginning work and see that it is made safe before commencing to dig or load coal.

Sub-section A. It shall be the duty of every miner to mine his coal properly, and after each blast he shall exercise great care in examining the roof and coal, and shall secure them safely before beginning work.

Sub-section B. When a driver has occasion to leave his trip he must be careful to see that it is left, when possible, in a safe place secure from cars and other danger, or from endangering drivers of trips following.

Sub-section C. The driver must take great care while taking his trips down grades to have the brakes or sprags so adjusted that he can keep the cars under control and prevent them running on to himself or others.

Sub-section D. He shall not leave any cars standing where they may materially obstruct the ventilation current, except in case of accident to the trip.

Sub-section E. No employe shall burn any oil in the mines, composed wholly or in part of petroleum or its products, but such oil must be at least seventy-five per cent. pure lard, provided, this Section shall not prevent the use of "Sunshine" as an illuminant.

Sub-section F. Any person or persons whomsoever, who shall intentionally or carelessly injure any shaft, instruments, air course or brattice, or obstruct or throw open air ways, or injure any part of the machiney or open any door in the mine and not close it again immediately or open any door which opening is forbidden, or disobey any order given in carrying out the provisons of this Act, or do any other act whatsoever whereby the lives or health of persons or the security of the miners or the machinery is endangered, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and may be punished in a manner provided for in this Act.

Section 209P of Article 1 and Section 164O of Article 12. The neglect or refusal to perform the duties required to be performed by any Section of this Act by parties therein required to perform them, or the violation of any of the provisions or requirements thereof, shall be deemed a misdemeanor and shall, upon conviction thereof in the Circuit Court of the county wherein the misdemeanor was committed or before a Justice of the Peace for such county, be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or imprisonment in the county jail for a period not exceeding six months, or both, in the discretion of the Justice of the Peace, or of the Court. (This section as amended by Chapter 243, of the Acts of 1904.)

Rules of Interpretation.

Section 209Q of Article 1 and Section 164P of Article 12. In this Act the term "Coal mine" includes the shafts, slopes, adits, drifts or inclined planes, connected with excavations penetrating coal stratum or strata, which excavations are ventilated by one general system of mine railroads over which coal may be delivered to one or more common points outside the mine when such is operated by one operator.

Sub-section A. The term "excavations and workings" includes all the excavated parts of a mine, those abandoned as well as the places actually being worked, also all underground workings and shafts, tunnels and other ways and openings, all such shafts, slopes, tunnels and other openings in the course of being sunk or driven, together with all roads, appliances, machinery and material connected with the same below the surface.

Sub-section B. The term "shaft" means a vertical opening through the strata, and which is or may be used for the purpose of ventilation or drainage, or for hoisting men or material, or both, in connection with the mining of coal.

Sub-section C. The term "slope" means an incline way or opening used for the same purpose as a shaft.

Sub-section D. The term "operator" means any firm, corporation or individual operating any coal mine or part thereof.

Sub-section E. The term "Superintendent" means the person who shall have, on behalf of the operator, immediate supervision of one or more mines.

Sub-section F. The provisions of this Act shall not apply to any mine employing less than ten persons in any one period of twenty-four hours.

Mine Inspector's Duties Extended to Fire-Clay Mines.

Sub-section G. It shall be the duty of the Mine Inspector to make as to the Clay or Fire-Clay Mines in Allegany or Garrett Counties, the examination and reports required as to coal mines under Section 197 of Article 2, and Section 151 of Article 12 of this Act, and to make recommendations to the Governor as to the legislation requisite to protect life and health in such clay mines.

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